

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1911 REGD. NO. B 1008.

INSURANCE

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 182---

BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 2 1929

ONE ANNA

WORLD-WIDE ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

IMPERIALIST POWERS GET PANICKY

Wholesale Round-up of Communists in Europe

PEACEFUL "RED" THURSDAY

30,000 TROOPS GUARD PARIS

LONDON, Aug. 1. Europe's "Red Thursday," staged from Moscow as an anti-war protest of the fifteenth anniversary of the beginning of the Great War, was signalled by a red glare at two in the morning at Sarajevo, the "Cradle of World War" where railway workshops were set fire to, apparently, by Communists.

A Belgrade message also reports the death at Sarajevo of a Communist who, supposedly conducting the police to a secret Communist printing press, led them to an ambush. The police, however, killed the "guide" and themselves escaped.

Demonstrations forbidden. Five hundred precautionary arrests of Communists have been made in Poland, 100 in Yugoslavia, hundreds in Greece, scores in Rumania, 64 in Bulgaria and 40 in France.

Demonstrations have been forbidden in Finland, Switzerland and Turkey. A machine-gun cordon has been established round Prague in Czechoslovakia.

PARIS AUTHORITIES GET PANICKY.

Paris.—Most elaborate precautions against disorders have been taken. 30,000 troops are standing by to reinforce the police and a hundred lorries are ready to transport flying-squads. Aero-planes have been detailed to circle over the city and vans equipped with wireless patrol streets.

Paris Peaceful "Red" Day. PARIS, Aug. 1. Hitherto there have been no signs

of "Red outbreak." The Police Prefect of Chiappe who toured the metropolis reports that postal and general workers are working normally. Similar reports have been received from all over the country.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI AUTHORITIES, REGRET!

NO TROUBLE AS ANTICIPATED

LONDON, Aug. 1. Shanghai.—Contrary to official anticipations of serious trouble on "Red Thursday" the situation is practically normal. Two minor Communist demonstrations in the International Settlement were quickly suppressed. Comparative quiet is attributable to police in International and French Concessions, especially the French, who during the past few days raided Communist centres and seized ammunition and leaflets and rounded up several hundred suspects, breaking up their organisation.

French armoured cars are patrolling the French Concession. The entire police force and reserves in the International Concession are standing by.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS MARCHED TO SCOTLAND YARD

LONDON, July 31. Boarding a bus at Victoria Station as ordinary passengers, eight Communist women and one Communist man chained themselves to seats on the top of the bus, and refused to leave. Officials immediately drove the bus to Scotland Yard, Communists, "en route," displaying banners and singing the "Red Flag" and "Internationale." The police were temporarily unable to loosen the chains and so the bus was left standing in a torrential downpour. The police, later, sawed through the seats and arrested the Communists.—Reuter.

"DEATH INEVITABLE"

Lahore Hunger-Strikers' Critical Condition

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL WIRED TO GO TO LAHORE

LAHORE, Aug. 1. Mr. Shanwantari, Secretary, Relief Committee, wires to-day to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Allahabad, as follows:—"Lahore hunger-strikers' condition critical, death inevitable; presence necessary, wire."—Free Press.

JATINDRA DAS CONDITION HOPELESS

LAHORE, Aug. 1. Mr. Kiranchandra Das, brother

of Jatindra Das who is on hunger-strike for the last 19 days, wires to Subhas Chandra Bose as under:—"Dada's condition hopeless, pulse 45; doctors silent. Wire instructions."—Free Press.

SJT: MOTILAL TEJWANT

Handed over to Mewar Party

HIMATNAGAR, Aug. 1. After carefully considering the petition presented by Motilal Tejwanti on the 29th, the State Council next day sent Mr. Ichhashanker Pandya, Judicial Member, to Sadra to see Major Gordon, Political Agent, Mahikantha, and place before him the legal and other technical difficulties in the way of handing over Motilal to Mewar. Yesterday, Khan Bahadur Framroz, President, also went to Sadra to discuss the situation with Major Gordon. It is understood that there was a full discussion, but the Political Agent deciding that Motilal must be handed over, the President immediately sent telegraphic instructions from there calling upon the Jail Superintendent to hand over Motilal to Mewar party which left for Udaipur by the evening train yesterday. Motilal before leaving jail thanked all officers for the kind treatment given to him.—A. P.

THE QUESTION OF NEGOTIATION

SPINNERS' REFERENCE TO DISTRICTS

LONDON, Aug. 1. The Operative Cotton Spinners' representatives have decided to refer to districts the question whether their executive should be empowered to negotiate with the Employers' representatives. They meet again on August 5.—Reuter.

A RECORD VOYAGE

FROM NEW YORK TO PRYMOUTH IN 4 DAYS, 14 1-2 HOURS.

LONDON, Aug. 1. The Nord Deutscher Lloyd liner "Bremen" has arrived at Plymouth, completing a record voyage from New York of four days 14 hours, 30 minutes.—Reuter.

PRESTON BYE-ELECTION.

LABOUR SUCCESS. LONDON, July 31. The Preston Bye-election has resulted as follows: Sir William Jovitt (Labour) 35,608, Howitt (Conservative) 29,168, Holden (Independent) 410.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF "THE SPIDER" POSTPONED

LONDON, Aug. 1. The Duchess of Bedford's flight in "The Spider" has again been postponed owing to unfavourable weather.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN LEAVES FOR AMERICA

LONDON, Aug. 1. Friedrichshafen.—The "Graf Zeppelin" left at 3.30 for America.—Reuter.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY IN SABARMATI

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1. At the anniversary of Mr. B. G. Tilak to-day at the Satyagraharam Mr. Gandhi unfurling the national flag said it was easy to unfurl the national flag, but it was a different thing to understand its significance. He pleaded for attainment of Swaraj through Khaddar.—A. P.

A DECREE FOR RS. 18 HALF LAKHS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1. After a protracted hearing lasting for about ten years the sum of Rs. 18-1/2 lakhs as means profits was decreed by the Alipur Sub-Judge to the two surviving Rani of the late Raja Durgaprasad Singh of Jharra against Mr. Sheoprasad Singh who had wrongful possession of the amount.—Free Press.

POLICE HARASSMENT

Subhas Bose's Questions in Bengal Council

DISALLOWED BY PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1. A question has been tabled for the ensuing Bengal Council by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose inquiring if the Member-in-Charge of Political Department is aware that since the arrest of Jitindranath Das in South Calcutta, the residents of that locality are being harassed by the police, and people are being asked to come to Elgism Row and on their refusal they are said to be served with summons to give evidence in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, the guardians of children are being asked not to allow their boys to join youth associations, saying that the people who are connected with the association and other volunteer movements are likely to be arrested, and what steps the Government propose to take in the matter. The question has been disallowed by the President on

CONGRESS PRESIDENT-SHIP

KERALA NOMINATES MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Gandhiji for the Presidency of the Lahore Congress by a large majority.—Free Press.

M. C. C.'S TEAM FOR INDIA IN 1930

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

LONDON, July 31. It is understood that arrangements for the M.C.C.'s visit to India in 1930 and the Indian visit to England in 1931 have been completed and will be confirmed at a meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference on 19th August.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Despite gale and torrential rain this morning it is stated at Yorkshire that Prince of Wales will carry out his intention to fly this afternoon to Birkenhead Jamboree from Hendon.

Paris.—M. Poincare has been operated upon. His condition is satisfactory.

ANGLO-SOVIET POURPARLERS

Breakdown in Negotiations

LONDON, Aug. 1. Moscow.—The Anglo-Russian negotiations have temporarily broken down in consequence of Mr. Henderson's refusal to resume normal relations as preliminary to the embarking on controversial issue.

WHY NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN. M. Dovgalevsky proceeded to Paris today, having completed his mission in London which, according to Reuter's Moscow correspondent, has ended without producing any result.

A statement of the Tass Agency declares that M. Dovgalevsky on July 29, urged upon Mr. Henderson the immediate appointment of Ambassadors as necessary after which Soviet would be agreeable to discuss outstanding questions in London. MR. HENDERSON'S "NO." Mr. Henderson emphatically replied that immediate resumption of Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations would be impossible. The British Government proposed

CONGRESS IN LONDON

Novel Suggestion by a Dewan Bahadur

MADRAS, July 31. Dewan Bahadur M. Gopalaswamy Mudaliar, President, District Board, Bellary, who recently returned from a Continental tour, suggests the holding of a session of the Indian National Congress presided over by Mahatma Gandhi in London to take advantage of the universal sympathy towards Indian aspirations and to dispel the general ignorance of other nations regarding India and to solve the great problem before the Imperial Government and Indian leaders.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S PAPER

TO SUPPORT CONGRESS AND NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

LUCKNOW, Aug. 1. The Free Press of India understands that shortly the Maharajah of Mahmudabad is going to start a weekly organ under the name of "Standard." It is understood the new weekly will support the Congress, and the newly formed National Muslim Party in the country.—Free Press.

ENLARGEMENT OF JEWISH AGENCY

OPPOSITIONIST CRITICISED

LONDON, July 31. Zurich.—The Palestine Administration strongly criticised Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky, a resident of Jerusalem, who opposed enlargement of the Jewish Agency at yesterday's meeting of the Zionist Congress. Mr. Abraham Goldberg, a leader of American Zionists and Mr. Supraski, a resident of Jerusalem, defended the Zionist Executives' policy.—Reuter.

COTTON INQUIRY COMMITTEE

LONDON, July 31.

The Committee to enquire into the cotton industry consist of the following:—Ministers Graham and Alexander, Joseph Jones (Secretary to the Yorkshire Mine-workers' Association), Sir Alan Anderson and Sir William McIntock.—Reuter.

MEERUT PRISONERS' PROTEST AGAINST SEARCH

Hutchinson's Threat of Resistance

INDIAN LASKAR IN WITNESS BOX

Narrates Story of How Letters to Muzzafar Ahmed Fell in Police Hands

MEERUT, Aug. 1. Hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy case was resumed this morning before the Special Magistrate. As soon as the Court sat the accused Hutchinson asked the Magistrate whether any orders had come from the local Government about the search of the accused.

The Magistrate read out the Government orders which stated that there was no reason for exempting the accused from the general rule. On hearing this Hutchinson said that if the search was continued they would offer resistance. At the suggestion of Messrs. D. P. Sinha and K. C. Chakravarty a fresh and detailed representation was drafted for being sent to the Government.

The Magistrate promised to forward the representation to the Government. Mr. Dodd, Inspector-General of Police, U. P. who has come to Meerut attended the Court to-day. Defence counsel, Mr. Sinha and Mr. Chagla recalled that during the Non-Co-operation days these rules (about the search of the accused) had been suspended in the case of political prisoners and the treatment meted out to them in those days was by far the best in India. Mr. Sinha failed to understand why these political underlings should be treated in a different manner even though their behaviour had been good and they had tried to help the law.

Chara Chander Sircar, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, stated he searched offices of Jute Workers Association, Bengal Textile Workers Union and Garden Reach Workers Union, all situated in one room. He identified documents alleged to have been recovered from that place which included leaflets regarding Lenin Day Anniversary, "Red" poster in Urdu and a book "Call to Action."

Puran Chand Das mainly corroborated the previous witness's evidence.

A SEAMAN IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Langford James next examined Abdul Hakim, a seaman from Calcutta. He deposed he had worked for last nine or ten years in British India Steamship Navigation Company. In November 1927 he went to London on board "Mercara" and reached there in December. He met on the docks Upadhyaya who advised him to become a member of the Seamen's Union.

Defence Counsel at this stage objected to evidence as Upadhyaya was not being called as witness.

WHO IS UPADHYAYA. Mr. Langford James stated he would show that Upadhyaya had taken an active part in this conspiracy.

Mr. Sinha: We do not know who is a conspirator and who is not.

Crown Counsel agreed to submit a list of those persons who had taken part in the "conspiracy" from abroad.

Continuing witness said he ultimately became a member of Seamen's Union and identified the card of membership. A month after, when he touched London again Upadhyaya met him and asked him

To go out for a stroll. Witness said he went along to London City. Upadhyaya took him to a tea-shop and entertained him. Next day Upadhyaya again visited him. They went out to a tea-shop again. FORGOT TO DELIVER LETTERS TO MUZZAFAR.

After tea Upadhyaya gave witness two letters one bigger than the other. Both were addressed to Muzzafar Ahmed, Calcutta. Upadhyaya told witness the latter should personally hand them over to the addressee. Witness identified both the letters produced by the prosecution. He never met Upadhyaya again and sailed back to Calcutta on the 11th or 12th February 1928. He had put letters in his writing pad but did not deliver them to Muzzafar as he forgot all about them.

Proceeding Abdul Hakim deposed he left Calcutta again after a lapse of one month and seven days aboard "Marga." At Aden for first time he saw letters again in his pad. He posted the bigger envelope from Aden and the purser of the ship cut out from the envelope the words "To be delivered personally." He did not post the smaller letter but kept it in his box. He returned to India by "Nivasa" in September 1928.

HOW LETTERS FELL IN POLICE HANDS.

The day he landed in Bombay the Police and Customs authorities found the smaller letter in his possession. It had remained closed from the time Upadhyaya had handed it over to him. The Police officers opened it in his presence. Being shown he said it was the same letter.

Crown counsel read the letter which introduced Abdul Karim as a comrade to Muzzafar and also wanted the latter's opinion of witness. The letter also said a certain document was being sent in another cover from C. P. D. Crown counsel explained C. P. D. meant C. P. Dutt.

Mr. Langford James next proceeded to read documents from bigger envelope. He said letter was signed "J".

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Defence Counsel Mr. Sinha raised objection that prosecution could not read from an unproved letter and the manuscript was therefore not read.

After lunch interval Mr. Langford James suggested the contents of letter which he said was made the bigger cover might be sealed and remain in custody of the Court till it was proved by the intercepting officer. Counsel intimated it was the same letter as that the portions of which were read out in the Assembly last year and which was characterised by the Bombay Party as a fabrication without seeing it.

The rest of day was occupied by examination of Inspector Santasingh of Calcutta who deposed he arrested Phillip Spratt, Muzzafar Ahmed, Ajudhya Pershad and Shamsul Huda in the office of the Workers and Peasants Party, Asylum Lane, Calcutta. Santasingh stated the search started at 5/20 a.m. and continued till 7 in the evening. He was accompanied by search witnesses and prepared the list of

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

FUTURES 26 TO 34 POINTS HIGHER

Most Serious Weevil Activity

Bombay, August 1.—On Wednesday, the New York cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 29 points on increased reports of insect damage. There was some profit taking and prices occasionally reacted on profit-taking and soon after 1 p.m. the market touched the lowest level of the day when January was quoted 19.12. At this level there was active buying by professional operators on reports of abnormally high temperatures in Texas and less favourable crop conditions. Prices flared up and closed at about the highest level at a net rise of 26 to 34 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 30 points at 19.20 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 23 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 16 points at 19.16c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 9 points but reports of increased boll-weevil activity resulted in a firm opening at a decline of 2 to 4 points. The market ruled firm throughout the day and closed at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points to 10.60d per lb. and sales amounted to 2000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was very steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Sakellariadis Spot prices advanced 20 points at 17.10d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points with October 9.95 and January 9.91.

The daily weather report states abnormally high temperatures in Texas and shedding is increasing. The crop is deteriorating rapidly and weevil damage is increasing. The crop in the South Texas shows serious damage and the poison used to kill the boll-weevil is scarce in Texas and prices have nearly doubled. Thus all cables received here without exception unanimously pronounce serious condition of the growing crop. The drought in Texas and large weevil activity are given considerable publicity and the whole world is now thinking seriously about the extent of the possible damage. It is not uncommon with the American cotton crop particularly at this time to pass through a period of anxiety. Speculators are principal buyers and trade buying continues light and furnishes little support for actual consumptive needs. The technical situation of the market is now weaker than a week ago because large volume of long contracts has been piled up and a substantial long account has been built up.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. estimate condition at 68.9 per cent. against 71 per cent. at the end of the last month indicating a fall of 2.1 per cent. during the month. Uncertainty about the first Government report of the season estimating the size of the crop (which will be issued on Aug. 8) is likely to be an unsettling factor in trading in the near future.

The weekly Government weather report was mixed with some what favourable progress except Texas and the weather experienced during the past week has helped weevil activity. Georgia report states mature bolls have been opening rapidly and picking has been active in the South. In Arkansas progress has been excellent. Louisiana crop is clean and well cultivated. Crop progress in Oklahoma has been good rain is beginning to be needed. Growth in North Texas has been largely good but the advance has been poor in the South.

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. October highest 19.18, lowest 18.93.
N. Y. January 19.37 (2.57 p.m.), lowest 19.12 (1.03 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9 a.m.—Boll-weevil activity most serious.
10.49 a.m.—Scattered buying; offering scarce.

8.45 p.m.—Despite unfavourable trade outlook it looks to us market working into strong bull position and will respond very quickly to authentic reports of damage. To-day's map shows too

much rain in the Eastern belt. Weekly Government weather report: Rather favourable, particularly in Arkansas but weather generally favourable for weevil activity.

Hantz:—"Government weather report mixed somewhat favourable except for Texas and weather continues favourable increased boll weevil activity, crop reports less favourable of late, reports of damage by boll weevil more general. May react but we think it will advance later on."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on insect damage reports and advanced further on drought in Texas and less favourable crop conditions."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 31st July 1929:—

Hessrs. A. Norden & Co., New York:—"Our estimate condition 68.9, severe deterioration South Texas emphasize uncertainty, crop outlook favours purchase."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—"U. S. Government weekly weather report favourable better than last."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co.:—"Light to moderate rains have fallen in Eastern Belt, warm. American cables: weevil damage increasing. It is said poison scarce Texas and price nearly doubled. Dallas says shedding increasing."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 31.	
October	19.20+26
December	19.40+24
January	19.36+31
March	19.58+34
May	19.75+33
Middling Spot	19.20+30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 31.	
October	19.00+23
December	19.20+24
Middling Spot	19.16+16

NEW YORK.

New York, July 31.	
New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	19.07
January	19.22
March	19.41
Yor. 11.45 a.m.	
October	19.03
January	19.20
March	19.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 31.	
Bales	
Day's Receipts all U.	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.50+10
Scinde, Fine	6.75+10
Scinde, Superfine	7.00+10
Bengal, Good	6.25+10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.50+10
Bengal, Fine	6.75+10
Oomra, Good	7.30+10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.60+10
Oomra, Fine	7.90+10
Broach, Fully Good	8.60+10
Broach, Fine	8.85+10
Broach, Superfine	9.10+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.	
October	16.45+02
November	16.45+02
January	16.47+12
March	16.85+01
May	17.03+01
July	10.22+01
Sakellariadis, E.O.F.	
Spot	17.10+20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 31.	
Opening	Closing.
July	10.15
August	10.16
September	10.13-01
October	10.11-01
November	10.07-01
December	10.08-01
January	10.08-01
February	10.09-01
March	10.10-01
April	10.12
May	10.16
June	10.15
July	10.16
August	10.10
Middling Spot	10.60+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 31.	
Bales	
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

Bombay Cotton

VERY STEADY MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1.—The local market opened firm at Rs. 350/8 for Broach A/M delivery in sympathy with a rise of 31 points in New York futures. At this level there was scattered profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 349/8. There was steady buying and Liverpool opening advices being steady prices hardened to Rs. 351/8. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J/A. 340/8.
Broach A/M. 351/4.
Oomra D/J. 315/8.
Bengal D/J. 264.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.	
August 246.40.	
November 224.30.	
February 216.20.	

DAILY ROOM RATE

August, 1.	
Bengal 261 D/J.	
Broach 350 A/M.	
Broach 340 J/A.	
Umra 314 D/J.	

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	249 244 236 229
Sind	253 248 240 233
Punjab	246 241 233 226
Rajputana	249 244 236 229
Broach	456 351 343 338
S. D.	358 353 345 340
P. A.	359 354 346 341
K. V.	350 345 337 332
Dholera	345 340 332 327
Kalajin	349 344 336 331
Cutch	363 358 350 345
Surat	416 411 403 398
Rajpipla	416 411 403 398
Navsari	431 426 418 413
Umra No. 3	310 305 295 283
C. P. No. 1	335 330 320 308
C. P. No. 2	332 317 307 295
Southern	324
Western	324

READY COTTON SALES.

400 G. G. Keshia & Co. Nagar 269/270	200 Volkart Bros. Barwaha 270
100 G. G. Keshia & Co. Shegaon 281	100 Volkart Bros. Nimarkheri 270
200 G. G. Keshia & Co. Berar 281	200 Volkart Bros. Nagar 270
200 G. G. Keshia & Co. Berar 281	200 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 275
100 G. G. Keshia & Co. Khandesh 270	200 N. Patehalli & Co.
100 G. G. Keshia & Co. Wardha 370	Sindh American 295
	100 Bombay & Co. Veraval 238
	100 Jamshed Mill
	Yellow Gujrat 220
	100 Dawn Mill Harda 270
	100 Japan T. & Co. Hingoli 274
	100 P. Crystal & Co.
	Varangan 240
	100 K. Derchand Co. Nandura 289

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Receipts into Bombay.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Since 1st September.	
Yesterday This year	
Khandesh	232 363612
Central India	1081 363871
Barisi and Nagar	74 260480
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52 84647
Barar	577 787882
Central Provinces	110 391911
Total Oomras	2126 2272403
Dholera	906 241429
N.W. Provinces	62116
Rajputana	74 50430
Sind-Punjab	133,476
Broach	517 194609
Coompta & Dharwar	948 120263
Western-Northern	392 54061
Cocoonada	5
Tinnevely and Cambodia	39098
Persian	1704
American	11168
Egyptian and African	102,692
Comilla, Furma & other sorts 47	
Total	4963 3283411

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	
1st Sept. to 25th July	
Yesterday This year	
Europe	3740 875154
Japan & China	2329 1687235
Coast Ports	18925
Up-country by Rail	130036
Afloat in harbour for Europe.	
China and Japan	29459
Total	6069 2740809

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

DAILY WEATHER

Liverpool, Aug. 1.	
Continued rains Eastern Belt.	
Light to moderate rainfall Memphis Dist. and Shreveport District.	
Temperature abnormally High.	
Entire Belt partly cloudy.	
Between midnight and day break light to moderate rain Arkansas and Texas Gulf Coast.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed on Saturday the 3rd and Monday the 5th inst. and will reopen at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 6th inst.

BULLION

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug. 1.—London Ready 24.5.
London Forward 24.5.
China:—Opening 24.8. Closing 24.8.
America Cent 53.
Ready 55-11.
Srravan Opening 55-9. Lowest 55-7. Closing 55-11.
Bhadra Opening 55-8. Lowest 55-7. Closing 55-10.
Teji-mandi:—
Shravan 0-13-0, Bhadra 1-3-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 1.—Ready 21-6-9.
Shravan 21-6-9.
Bhadra 21-7-0.
N. City 21-11-6.
N. Manor 21-10-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.	
Wheat	191,947
Linseed	3,982
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	140
Gingellyseeds	1,253
Poppyseeds	43
Groundnuts	24,646
Castor seeds	525
Rice	618
Myrabollams	754
Cottonseeds	14,533
Mowrseeds	73
Gram	119
Jowar	443
Maize	52
Barley	282
Bajree	108
Tons	
Coal	1,427

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.—F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 31-7-29: 9295000
1928-29: 8530000 1927-28.
Receipts yesterday 31-7-29: 24000
1928-29: 1927-28.
Exports to date 31-7-29: 8132000
1928-29: 7836000 1927-28.
Stock at Ports 26-7-29: 541000
1928-29: 625000 1927-28.
Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-29: 225000 1928-29: 328000 1927-28.
Stock at Liverpool 26-7-29: 816000
1928-29: 709000 1927-28.
Visible Supply 26-7-29: 1744000
1928-29: 2285000 1927-28.
Quantity in Sight 26-7-29: 15752060 1928-29: 14265000 1927-28.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)
Bombay, Aug. 1.—Since our last Report was written the net changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

Oct. Jan. Mar.	
New York 24.7-29 18.72 18.92 19.12	
Do 31-7-29 19.20 19.36 19.58	
plus 48 plus 44 plus 46	
Liverpool 24.7-29 10.13 10.12 10.16	
Do 31-7-29 10.11 10.08 10.13	
—02 —04 —03	

Fear of boll weevil damage has been the predominating factor during the past week and the market after touching its lowest point on 27th July has now advanced more than a Cent from that level. It cannot possibly be said that the weather has been unfavourable for all cables report excellent progress, but nevertheless it looks to us as if the cotton world is making up its mind expect a crop of 15 to 18 million bales and no more.

The first important Bureau report will be published on the 8th inst. and private estimates are already beginning to arrive in Bombay.

The general trend of these estimates is that if the crop continues to progress as it is doing at present, the total production will not be less than 16 million bales, but at the same time advices clearly emphasize that the boll weevil will not allow such progress to continue and we are left to guess at the amount of damage this pest is capable of doing in the critical period just commencing.

In the local market we have seen A/May Broach as low as Rs. 387 1/2 on 29th of last month and it is expected to open today at Rs. 350.

We think we shall see higher prices sooner or later and prefer the bull side of the market.

We are fully aware however that there are two sides to the market and that there are many people who refuse to believe that an acreage of this magnitude can fail to produce a large crop.

If the bears are successful in depressing the market to lower levels again we should welcome the opportunity to make purchases.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 31.—Silver: India bought, Business small. Market closed quietly steady. Spot 24.5/16 Forward 24.7/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 31.—Demand Bills 48.81

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.—B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32 LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to 10th Aug.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail NEW YORK.

B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2 Banks Selling T T 278 1/4 Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—Banks Selling D D 916 Banks Buying D D 928 Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—Banks Selling T T 129 1/2 Banks Buying 60 Days 120 1/2

HONGKONG.—Banks Selling D D 134 3/4

SHANGHAI.—Banks Selling D D 161 3/4

SINGAPORE.—Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—New York/London 4.85 5/16 31st ulto.

Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 1st instant.

Japan/London 1/10 31/32 31st ulto.

London/Paris 123/80 31st ulto.

London/Belgium 34/895 31st ulto.

London/Switzerland 25/23 31st ulto.

London/Italy 92/80 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 24/4 11 1/2 30th ulto.

24/4 11 1/2 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 24 1/4 30th ulto.

24 1/5 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 24 3/8 30th ulto.

24 7/16 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 52 3/4 30th ulto.

53 7/8 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent.

30th ulto. 5 1/2 per cent 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 per cent.

30th ulto. 5 15/16 per cent 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 p.c.

Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1/2

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MALABATI TEA CO. LD. wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200/- and Rs. 60/- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered shareholder of the company by investing Rs. 500/- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

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Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

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LOST POLICY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No. 45632 in National Insurance Co. Ltd., on the life of K. V. Arankalle, Joshi's Chawl, behind Parsi Agiary, Nagauna Road, DADAR, BOMBAY, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged within one month from this date. R1792

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1929, and the report of the Auditors.
- To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
32619

NOTICE.

No. 5656 M.V. of 1929.

COMPULSORY ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTORISTS ARE INFORMED that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules of 1915, all Motor Vehicle Registration Certificates will expire on the 31st August, 1929.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the undersigned not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16/- for a Car, Rs. 4/- for a Motor Cycle and Rs. 32/- for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration Certificates will be received in the Office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days except Saturday. On Saturday, they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

(Sd.) P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1929.

32628

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FATOOBIBI, widow of Sesary Miya of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.

FAKROONBIBI, widow of Syed Mir and daughter of the above-named deceased of Mangalore (Canara) Mahomedan Inhabitant now temporarily residing at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 27th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32631

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 623 of 1929.

Re: DWARKADAS NARANDAS, of Bombay, till lately residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, but now supposed to be at his native place at Rajkot:—

An Adjudged Insolvent. Ex parte: LALJI HEMRAJ HARI-DAS, a firm—Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the above-named DWARKADAS NARANDAS, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag: Insolvency Registrar.
32626

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANUBAT alias COOVER-BAI COOVERJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Syed Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 306 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 667, New No. 6357, Old Survey No. 451, New Survey No. 2611, Cadastral Survey No. 300 Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1406 and Old Street Nos. 25/29, New Street Nos. 129/131 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the North by the land of Narsey Khatao and on or towards the South by the land of Hanraji Soorji and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1929.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32632

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) SALE OF MACHINERY USED FOR MANUFACTURING AND PRINTING CALENDARS, AS ALSO OF FURNITURE CALENDARS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instruction from Messrs. Amin and Dessai, Attorneys for Messrs. Mangaldas Gandabhai and Chimanlal Mohanlal Parikh, Mortgagees and with the consent of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Goudas Motilal, the Chargee, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagee Maneklal Ranchhodas Choksey, carrying on business in the name of Maneklal Maganlal and Co., sell by Public Auction at the shop of the said Mortgagee at No. 7-9, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.): 1 Traddle maker John Dickinson Chandler, 3 other traddles, 1 cutting machine, 1 perforating machine, 1 folding machine, 2 stitching machines, 3 screw embossing presses, Tin cutter, Types, Cubboards, Cabinet Racks, block tables, chairs, safe, calendar pictures, papers, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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MADAME
POMPADOUR

with
DOROTHY GISH
ANTONIO MORENO
A STIRRING TALE.
From the Life of France's most Colourful Woman, The Cleopatra of the Court of Louis XV.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
See this Sparkling Comedy of Youth and Pep!

IT CAN BE DONE.

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GLEN TRYON SUE CAROL
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50 PER CENT. DIALOGUE
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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
REGINALD DENNY
in
RED HOT SPEED
Motor Trouble, Heart Trouble and More Trouble.

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NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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The Greatest Stunt Picture
Fairbanks has ever offered.

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IS THE DAY
that will see the
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THE
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AN ARYAN PRODUCTION
full of thrills and fights

AT
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GIRGAUM
DON'T MISS IT!

DURAND
FOOTBALL
TOURNAMENT,

SIMLA.
ENTRIES CLOSE
25th August, 1929.

CAMP OPENS
4th September, 1929.

FIRST MATCH
14th September, 1929.

FINAL MATCH
5th October, 1929.

Further particulars from
CAPTAIN A. RAYNER, L.A.O.C.
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SIMLA.

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BE PREPARED TO

SEE

THE CROWNING
ACHIEVEMENT

of the

Well-known

INDIAN STAR

in

Whose
Fault

See to-morrow's
"Chronicle."

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY

AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

they all
mean LAUGHS
and they're
all in

THE COMEDY
SENSATION—

Baby Mine

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KARL GEORGE K.
DANE ARTHUR

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JOAN CRAWFORD

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in the latest

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WINNERS OF THE
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GRAND AUCTION SALE of Jacobean and plain very handsome artistic dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, double spring cushioned and rich brocade lined Chesterfield suites, cabinets, portable gramophone, Oliver typewriter, office tables, Jacobean and brass double beds, singer machine, electric hall lamps and fans, best silver and plated ornaments, etc., will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Chaupatty Sea-face.

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Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranapur		16,001
10	Macedonia	Aden	11,120
17	Naldora	Aden	16,088
24	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
31	Malwa	Aden	11,000
7 Sept	Ranapur	Aden	16,018
14	Naldora	Aden	16,088
21	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
28	Malwa	Aden	11,000
5 Oct	Naldora	Aden	16,088
12	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
19	Malwa	Aden	11,000
26	Naldora	Aden	16,088
3 Nov	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
8	Malwa	Aden	11,000
15	Naldora	Aden	16,088
22	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
29	Malwa	Aden	11,000
6 Dec	Naldora	Aden	16,088
13	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
20	Malwa	Aden	11,000
27	Naldora	Aden	16,088
3 Jan	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
10	Malwa	Aden	11,000
17	Naldora	Aden	16,088
24	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
31	Malwa	Aden	11,000
7 Feb	Naldora	Aden	16,088
14	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
21	Malwa	Aden	11,000
28	Naldora	Aden	16,088
6 Mar	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
13	Malwa	Aden	11,000
20	Naldora	Aden	16,088
27	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
4 Apr	Malwa	Aden	11,000
11	Naldora	Aden	16,088
18	Ranapur	Aden	16,002
25	Malwa	Aden	11,000
2	Naldora	Aden	16,088

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without notice.
All passengers are required to be in
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Through steamers from China have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.
Through steamers from Australia have
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India.SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for
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BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.
Liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta
and/or Tangier.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug	Dumana	8443
15th Nov	Dumana	8427
9th Dec	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April	Dumana	8427
4th	Dumana	8442

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follows—
Bombay to Plymouth
Single Return
A 254 2112
B 290 2108
C 250 2098P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
2nd Aug	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan	16,001
16th	Comoria	Colombo and Australia	11,120
18th	Mirzapore	Straits China and Japan	16,088
23rd	Alipore	Straits China and Japan	16,002
30th	Maunus	Colombo Straits China and Japan	11,000
13th Sept	Malwa	Colombo and Australia	16,018
27th	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan	16,088
11th Oct	Naldora	Colombo and Australia	16,002
25th	Ranapur	Colombo Straits China and Japan	16,088
8th Nov	Narkunda	Australia	16,002
22nd	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.	11,000
6 Dec	Mooltan	Australia	16,088
20th	Maunus	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.	11,000

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO
AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTUBORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CAL-
CUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
2nd Aug	Vita	Basrah via Kara- chi	16,001
7th	Bankura	Basrah via Kara- chi & Persian Gulf Ports	11,120
14th	Karapara	East & South Af- rica	16,088

SHIPPING



OR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10500	2 Aug	11 Aug
Awa Maru	6028	2 Aug	11 Aug
Kamo Maru	8000	15 Aug	22 Aug
Katori Maru	5001	15 Aug	22 Aug
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept
Atsuta Maru	8000	29 Aug	12 Sept
Tokushima Maru	8076	16 Sept	28 Sept

Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Suma Maru	10700	8 Aug	28 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 Aug	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept	22 Sept

FROM ORIGIN O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 Aug	28 Aug
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept	11 Sept

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American
(East and West Coast) and Japan Australia
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For Your Clotheswhy not be certain that they
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is dependent upon the arrival of the
inward English Mail.Local passengers for Karachi can only
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may be arranged with
S. WASHIO, Manager.

BANKING.

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India.Constituted under the Imperial
Bank of India Act, 1929.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERN-
MENT OF INDIA.AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
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OF SHAREHOLDERSLOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras,
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Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22 Old Broad
Street, London, E.C. 2.BRANCHES THROUGHOUT IN-
DIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened
free of charge.FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at
interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits re-
ceived and interest allowed.GOVERNMENT AND OTHER
SECURITIES—Received for Safe
Custody, Purchases and Sales effect-
ed, Interest and Dividends collected
and credited to account or remitted
in accordance with instructions. The
purchase and sale of Government
Securities undertaken at all Branches
for the public generally.LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—
Granted and approved Mercantile
Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of
Credit Issued.Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of
Attorney etc., may be had on applica-
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or Branches of the Bank.Bank of India,
Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER,
1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VII of 1884.)HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange
(Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay),
Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ah-
medabad.LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
RE.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 80,00,000CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June
interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent.
on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs.
1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th
December interest is allowed at 3
per cent. on daily balance. On sums
exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is
allowed by special arrangement. No
interest will be allowed which does
not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one
year or for shorter period at rates
of interest which can be ascertained
on application.SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
opened which can be ascertained on
application.A. G. GRAY,
Manager.Yokohama Specie
Bank Limited,
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)Subscribed Capital 100,00,000
Paid-up Capital 100,00,000
Reserve Fund 105,00,000BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Japan
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon
Bombay, London, Seattle
Buenos Aires, Los Angeles
Calcutta, Lyons, Shimoda
Canton, Manila, Sourabaya
Changchun, Marunouchi, San
Dairen, Nagasaki, Francisco
Fengtien, Newchwang, Shanghai
Hankow, New York, Sydney
Harbin, Osaka, Fientien
Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin
Hankow, Rangoon, Vladivostok
Kai Yuan, Rio de JaneiroCURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers an
interest is allowed at the rate of
two per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000
provided that the amount of half
yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received
for one year or shorter period on
terms which may be ascertained on
application.Every description of BANKING
and EXCHANGE business trans-
acted.S. WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda
Ld.Under the patronage of and largely
supported by the Government of H.
H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Com-
panies Act III of 1897.)Capital Subscribed Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari,
Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi,
Patal, Pata, Sidhpur, Atrich,
Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E.,
(Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P.
Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda-
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad
Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A.,
LL.B.Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.
A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills
Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai,
Nash Dewas, Baroda.Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Esq.,
LL.B., M.A. (Ponn.), Bar B.A.,
Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.Interest allowed on daily balance
from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the
rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per
annum from 1st January to 30th
June and at 3 per cent. from 1st
July to 31st December and on sums
over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrange-
ment. No interest which does not
come to Rs. 5 per half year will be
allowed.FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods
on terms which may be as-
certained on application.LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND
CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation
on terms to be arranged against ap-
proved securities.The Bank undertakes on behalf
of its constituents the safe custody
of Shares and Securities and the
collection of dividends and interest
thereon. It also undertakes the sale
and purchase of Government Paper
and all description of Stock, at mod-
erate charges particulars of which may
be learnt on application.SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest al-
lowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT
ACCOUNTS.Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted
at 4 per cent. by transfer from
Savings Bank accounts subject to
three months' notice of withdrawal.
Rules on application.C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.Bombay Widows'
Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort,
above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.Investments in Government and
Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mor-
tality, Investigation and Valuation
was entrusted to an experienced
European Actuary.The object is to make provisions
for the widows of subscribers to a
monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs.
50 without distinction of caste or
 creed. Rates of subscription are
very moderate. 30 per cent. surren-
der value in case the wife pre-
deceased. Twelve months' grace if
occupation is lost.25 per cent. Commission to Can-
vassers on First 12 months' sub-
scription.
For details apply for a Copy of
Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glau-
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Without Knife, by our nature's
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market. Ask for Coconut Brand
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Agents:—Kemp and Co., Chandi
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Tele. Address: "Uttar", Kandl.

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Fourth Valuation at the end of
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Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life Rs. 10.84,928.
Ra. 22-1/2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves—
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,84,928.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve
Rs. 3,42,170.RATIO OF (2) to (1)
32 per cent.NO OTHER COMPANY in
INDIA can show EQUAL
RESULTS
of agency and other particulars
please apply.East
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Bonus of
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attractive
plans.For Agency terms and other
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SECRETARIES Bombay.INSURANCE
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Concern—Offers
everything best
in Life InsuranceMarriage
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and liberal
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That Progress Proves Popularity
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INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW BUSINESS PROGRESS PREMIUM INCOME
1925 Rs. 296 Lakhs. 1925 Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926 " 391 " 1926 " 106 "
1927 " 468 " 1927 " 123 "
1928 " 585 " 1928 " 140 "POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.
1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 1924—Rs. 22 1/2 per Rs. 1000
1921 .. 10 per Annum 1927 .. 25 per AnnumTHEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.For Particulars apply to—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 24 Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to
As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remun-
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portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides
the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public
Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different
States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and
Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian
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TO DAY.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails of July 18, arrives at 6 a.m. Harwood League Football: Attached Section v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 3.

The s.s. "Rampura" with the home-ward mails sails at 1 p.m. Harwood League Football: R. A. v. Bonabay, Gynkhana, Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.; Cheshires v. Warwicks, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Harwood League Football: Ulsters v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday (the 4th instant), Dr. V. P. Kamat's residence, Motilal Building, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 18th Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. at the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

Messrs. J. M. Roy and M. C. Desai, Jt. Hon. Secretaries (Provisional), write:—

"As it is found expedient and desirable that the Local Field Workers of the 'Oriental Life Office' should have an Association of their own, an inaugural meeting is to be held on Sunday (the 4th instant), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Dr. Pranjivandas Mehta's Dispensary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, for the purpose."

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

The Executive Committee Meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be held at Harsi on the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Divisional Branch of the Party will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, Girgaon Back Road.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following donations have been received towards the Permanent Fund of this Association:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,968/9/6; Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., Rs. 101/-; Mr. Ishwardas Chimanlal, Baroda, Rs. 51/-; Mr. Morarji Kanji, Rs. 25/-. Total Rs. 4,145/9/6.

Remittance may be sent to Mr. L. R. Tairse, 29-31, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. NUNAN'S LECTURE.

Dr. Nunan will deliver a public lecture on "Power of mind over the body", at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Friday). Dr. M. H. Mohorji presiding. The lecture is under the auspices of the Practical Psychology Club.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the past students of the Elphinstone High School was held in the Elphinstone High School premises under the presidency of Prof. V. G. Rao, who remarked that it was regretful that so big a high school as the Elphinstone High School had no Past Students' Union. A resolution expressing the desire of having such a union was moved and passed unanimously. An executive committee of five members under the Secretaryship of Mr. M. R. Parekh was appointed to carry out the primary preparations.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, a general meeting of the Employees of the Loco-Workshop, Parel, will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Dandor Thakari Hall, Pothavdi, Parel, to consider the terms of transfer of the Loco-Workshop Staff to Dohad, contained in the Circular No. F/48/C/1, dated 24th July, 1929, of the Agent. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Kalsary-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Hono" will leave for Bombay on the 30th July and is due to arrive in Bombay on 26th instant, via usual ports.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 1st instant.

DRINKING POT QUESTION AGAIN!

Corporation Refuses to Rake Up Old Subject

MARUTI TEMPLE AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Once again the Bombay Municipal Corporation was flooded with Hindu visitors, this time from Byculla ward, who came to hear the debate on the question of the removal of the Maruti temple from its present location. The question was referred to the Improvement Trust Board within whose purview and judgment the question rested.

A councillor again attempted to revive the old question of drinking cups in the municipal schools but the House was not in the mood to countenance it and the proposition was thrown out.

In view of the difference of opinion with the Children's Aid Society, the Corporation resolved not to send their representative to serve on the Children's Aid Society's Committee.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

Consideration was given to the report of the Roads Committee regarding the improvement of the portion of Parel Road lying between Byculla Bridge and the Byculla station and the shifting of the Maruti temple thereat. This was an old question dating back to 1925 when the Corporation recommended to the Improvement Trust to respect the religious feelings of the Hindus and to revise the plans so as to avoid demolition of the Maruti temple.

The Corporation appointed a sub-committee who in their report recommended that both the Maruti temple and Shiv Ling should be retained on their present sites and that a 'sabha mandap' should be constructed by the Bombay Improvement Trust at their cost by way of compensation for the portion of the temple demolished and further that the alignment should be so revised as to reduce the width of the carriage way by five feet for constructing the footpath in front of the temple. The Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust at the Sub-Committee's meeting stated that he would recommend to the Trust that the Maruti temple should be rebuilt at the expense of the Trust on the corner plot at the junction of Parel Road and proposed a forty-foot road near the foot of the northern approach to the Byculla bridge. When the matter came before the Roads Committee they recommended to accept the proposal of the Chief Officer subject to the understanding that the plots round about the site of the new Maruti temple would be permitted to be used for residential quarters for Hindus only.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri proposed to approve and adopt the Roads Committee report.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. R. Dintimkar at the outset said that the discussion on the question would naturally engender heat and he proposed to call a formal conference of Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Byculla locality to come to some peaceful conclusion as the Maruti temple was just near a mosque. He, therefore moved an amendment to postpone consideration of this question.

The amendment when put to vote was lost and discussion was proceeded with on the original proposition.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment in the terms of the Sub-Committee's recommendations. Mr. Shivdas Chapsey warned the House that Hindu feeling was now exasperated and that the Hindus were not in a mood to tolerate any further encroachment on their rights.

Mr. S. L. Silam advised the Improvement Trust to respect the Hindu religious feeling.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai thought that it was injustice to the Hindus to remove their temple and retain the mosque which was close by.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara supported the amendment.

REFER IT TO I. T. BOARD. Dr. S. S. Bhatiwala advised the Corporation not to usurp the right of the Improvement Board. It was within the jurisdiction of the Improvement Trust Board to decide this matter and he thought that as the Corporation and the trustees of the Board were the same the councillors would have ample opportunity

to debate on the question in the meeting of the Board. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the report of the Roads Committee be sent to the trustees of the Board with a request to do needful in the matter.

Dr. S. P. Mehta seconded the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle also supported the last amendment and said the Board was the ultimate authority and not the Corporation.

INTEGRITY OF TEMPLE AND MOSQUE. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the third amendment that the question be referred to the Board with a recommendation that the integrity of the temple and the mosque should not be interfered with.

Mr. Jamnadas said in building new Delhi scrupulous care was taken to retain all temples and mosques, and even Lord Hardinge who was the Viceroy at that time was compelled to respect the religious feeling.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved the fourth amendment that the report be recorded and the Improvement Trust be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the Maruti temple and Shiv Ling be retained and that a 'sabha mandap' should be constructed at the cost of the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty seconded this amendment which being put to the vote was agreed to again the other amendments, and finally passed as a substantive proposition.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. The Corporation then considered the report of the committee to suggest the names of the Corporation's representatives on the various institutions to which the Corporation have been giving grants-in-aid. The committee recommended to appoint Dr. J. V. Vora on the committee of the Children's Aid Society although the Corporation had not sanctioned any grant to that institution. On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai the Corporation resolved not to send any representatives to that body.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, then moved:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report at an early date how the innovation of common drinking cups has generally worked up to now and, in particular, to furnish full information on the following points:—

(a) Its effect on attendance; (b) Its effect on the relations between pupils of different castes and creeds 'inter se'; (c) Its effect on the health of pupils; (d) Its effect from the point of view of cleanliness; (e) The number and proportion per caste of pupils in each school who use their own cups; and (f) The number and proportion per caste of pupils in each school who have to go without water during school hours."

A WASTE OF TIME. Mr. L. R. Tairse said it was only a waste of time and no useful purpose would be served to collect the information required. For instance, he said, it would be difficult to say why a student was absent. It might be of his sickness or sickness of some relative and might not have anything to do with the drinking cups in the school.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar advised the House not to tolerate a movement to start the old agitation. It was a question of principle to which the House must adhere.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also thought that the proposition would flog the dead horse and would indirectly affect the revival of the old question. He moved an amendment to ask the Schools Committee as to how the innovation of common drinking cups had generally worked up to now.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji seconded the amendment. When the question was put to the vote both the amendment and the proposition were lost by a large majority. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

The Minutes of the last meeting. (2) The Annual Report and the Audited statement of Accounts. (3) The Election of the Office bearers and the members of the Executive Committee, for the Year 1929-30. (4) Appointment of the auditor; for the ensuing year. (5) Any other business of which three days notice is given.

LIGHTNING STRIKE IN TWO MILLS

TROUBLE OVER DISMISSAL OF JOBBERS

MILL CLERKS SWELL UNEMPLOYED LIST

A number of clerks are thrown out of employment from several mills from Thursday, the management having dispensed with their services owing to the prolonged mill strike. The clerks were given notices at the end of July, and the mills having not had any change for better their services were terminated.

Once again there was a lightning strike in two mills on Thursday over the dismissal of jobbers. About 200 workmen of Crown Mill struck work demanding the reinstatement of their head jobber, who was dismissed by the management. Some of the workmen of the Textile Mill also "downed tools" as a protest against the dismissal of their jobber. The mills, however, worked as usual with other departments.

The strikers celebrated the 1st of August viz. Communist Day, with reciting of "bhajans" and the hoisting of the Red Flag which was showered with flowers. As meetings and processions are not allowed under the Curfew Order the strikers satisfied themselves with only a formal ceremony.

THURSDAY'S ATTENDANCE 100,789

Bombay, Aug. 1. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association, writes:—

"To-day's attendance is 100,789."

DONATIONS TO TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

The following donations to the above fund are acknowledged by Mr. Silam:—

Rs. Mr. Narayanrao Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwala in the name of his son Motiram, 2,101 Mr. Kishoredas Damodardas Doodhwalla, 501

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 10 POINTS HIGHER

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 1. Previous Closing Rate .. 19.36 To-day's Opening Rate .. 19.44 Difference .. plus .08 To-day's Closing Rate .. 19.46 Difference .. plus .10

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 8 points but ruled quiet on long liquidation and declined to yesterday's closing level. But later on improved on reports of intense damage and scarcity of contracts. The market closed at a rise of 10 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate .. 10.08 To-day's Opening Rate .. 10.18 Difference .. plus .10 To-day's Closing Rate .. 10.16 Difference .. plus .08

Liverpool, Aug. 1. The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 10 points and increased further by 2 points a scattered buying. Later on prices reacted on profit-taking and the market closed at a rise of 8 points. Middling American Spot prices advanced 6 points to 10.66 and Egyptians advanced 10 points to 17.20. To-day's imports were 13,100 bales.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Friday the Liverpool Market is due to open at a rise of 2 to 3 points while in Bombay Branch A.M. it is expected to open at Rs. 351-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 1. Silver Ready .. 24 5 0 Unchanged. Silver Forward .. 24 6 0 Lower .. 0 1 0 Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 1. 1st Settlement .. 55 10 0 2nd Settlement .. 55 0 0

POONA RACES

SUMMER MEETING 1ST DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the first day's races of the Poona Summer meeting, to be run on Saturday:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION I. Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Grande 9-8, Nabih 9-6, Saturday 9-6, Silver Dawn 9-0, Tigris 8-10, Alexander 8-10, Arif 8-10, Moon Spark 8-8, Kantaka 8-8, Good Time 8-4, Singar 8-4, Saukat 8-4, Molly King 8-2, Foolshah 8-2, Is Zat So 7-12, Fanny Face 7-12, Hashishan 7-12, Murrures 7-12, Sunny Day 7-12, Black Tiger 7-12, Anazian 7-12, Nobility 7-8, Jalal 7-1, Maysar 7-1.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION II. Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduce 7 lbs.

Kavidi Saud 9-2, Nadim 8-13, Chauhka 8-11, Robinhood 8-10, Warwick 8-8, Sahbanoor 8-2, Andolis 8-2, Miry 8-2 Silver Queen 8-2, Shamal 8-2, My Hope 8-2, Virginia 8-0, The Desert Song 7-1, Spire 8-0, Tea for Two 3-4, Old China 7-12, Arabia 7-12, Murad Beg 7-12, Rolls Royce 7-12, British Lion 7-12, Baby Ben 7-12, Prince David 7-12, Yafar 7-3, Vita 7-8.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION III. Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduce 7 lbs.

Variety 9-8, Sabaab 9-8, Winning Post 9-3, Zumar 9-3, Palavi 9-3, Golden Ball 9-3, Joyfuss 9-3, Moosad 9-3, Saifudowla 8-12, Royal Ace 8-12, Le Tourquet 8-11, Arrogant 8-11, Nayif Pasha 8-10, Injeman II 8-8, Charter 8-4, Akram 8-4, Mashal 8-4, New foundland 8-4, Rajee 8-4, Muttar 8-2, Good Day 7-12, Khumsaya 7-12, Never Mind 7-12, Chakla 7-12.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A Handicap for country-breds.

Prince Arthur 9-13, Jayakumar 8-12, Athol 8-12, Chianti 8-7, Ma Cherie 7-13, Polyoles 8-11, Tripoli 8-11, Our Laddie 8-5, Sans Parel 7-11, Dry Sugar 7-9, Arrowroot 6-12, Swank 7-7, Dunya 7-7, Joy 7-7.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Onphan Maid 9-3, Dawn of Hope 9-2, Tant 9-0, Golden Watfle 8-13, Mintree 8-13, Festive Wealth 8-11, Sunnymoon 8-10, Dalcassian 7-12, Greek Lad 8-12, Absorbent 8-5, Blyth Bachelor 8-4, Mahabeshwar 8-0, Italian Post 8-4, Alpine 7-2, All's Well 7-6, De Beers II 7-6, Stung Again 6-12.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION II. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Lion 9-0, Sannam 8-13, Raza Khan 8-8, Akra 8-7, Shaflan 8-5, Kommanur 8-5, Arden 8-3, Glad Eye 8-2, Najmat al Sharq 8-2, Riyad II 8-1, Black King 8-0, Hoojaj 7-8, Pasha 7-12, Birbal 7-9, Orange Prince 7-8, Mukden 7-5.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over after 31st March 1926. W.A. reduced 5 lbs.

Shri Narayan 9-3, Aploma 8-9, Bright Story 8-12, Sernon 8-12, Wooper 8-12, Lipstovon 8-12, Guinea Flight 8-12, Lady Luck 7-13, Newark 8-12, Blanchailles 8-12, Arch Druid 8-9, Mantilla 8-2, Buoyant 7-13, Hector 7-10, Bray Prince 7-3.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1927. W.A. reduced 5 lbs.

Quick Toy 9-7, Blanchailles 9-3, Indian Star 8-12, French Briar 8-12, Talat Bey 8-12, Romanesco 8-1, Basuto 8-1, Casino 8-12, Chrysolite 8-12.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION I. Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Rubdan 9-7, Amij 9-6, Dilawar Beg 9-1, Amar 7-13, Subhan 9-0, Maneek Beg 8-7, Shamsuzzaman 8-6, Goshub 8-5, Arab Prince 8-4,

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The

Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1929.

More Simonite Reports

The reports of the Punjab and Bengal Simon Committees, like those of other Simonite bodies, may have little influence in shaping the Constitution of the country or its provinces; but they present several points of interest to the student of Indian politics with special reference to the communal psychology. From this point of view the Punjab and Bengal reports are of great interest as these provinces have been the main storm centres of communal discord. Both the reports are coloured through and through by communalism, the relieving feature being that they in no way represent the better mind or the Nationalist mind in the provinces. The Bengal report is unanimous, as well it might be, since it is the work of Sir A. R. Ghaznavi, Chairman, Mr. A. K. Fazlul-Huq, Moulvi Abul Kasem, the Maharaja of Mysnensingh, Khan Bahadur K. G. M. Farouki and a non-Indian, Mr. W. L. Travers. On the other hand, the Punjab report is divided, the majority report being signed by Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, Chairman, Chaudhri Choturam, Chaudhri Zaffarullah and Mr. Owen Roberts. One minority report is signed by Raja Narendra Nath and Dr. Narang and another by Sardar Ujjal Singh. As most of these men have been silent workers, unknown to fame, it is not easy to scan their credentials for the task of Constitution making.

Both the Committees demand practically complete provincial autonomy. But the Bengal Committee has sought a compromise on the question of Law and Order by recommending that the Minister in charge of the subject should work in conjunction with a Board of three members, one Hindu, one Muslim and one European. In the event of disagreement between the Board and the Minister the Governor's decision is to be final. But as all the members of the Board are to be appointed by the Governor, it is clear that the method is but disguised reservation, the Governor being able to assert himself in every case and the Minister in none. It is even worse than reservation for, when things go wrong, the Governor will not fail to point at the Minister. The majority in the Punjab Committee demands complete provincial autonomy, but it is significant that Raja Narendra Nath and Dr. Narang suggest that Law and Order should be a Central subject and that "no extension of powers to popular control should be made unless a proportionate extension of responsibility is made in the Central Government." They protest that the majority is influenced by communalism, but it is clear that they themselves

have not escaped the taint. They even go so far as to insist that the Cabinet should represent all important communities in the province. Their attitude shows unmistakably how diffident and distrustful even strong minorities feel at the present moment. We see no better remedy for such a feeling than a generous reassuring attitude on the part of the majority in every province and in the country as a whole.

It was to be expected that both the Committees would declare for separate electorates for Muslims. The Bengal Committee goes further and would extend the communal electorates to all local self-governing bodies. It also insists upon "adequate representation of different communities in all the public services in accordance, as far as possible, with the proportion of their population in the province." Even the Cabinet ministers are to be chosen "from different communities in proportion to their representation in the Legislature." This is, indeed, communalism run mad. And we doubt if any man not obsessed by the communal mania would take all these claims seriously. There is, however, one probable risk. It is certain that all Simonite Committees, by the very nature of their composition, will declare for communal electorates. If, however, the British Government should carry away the impression that this unanimity represents the dominant opinion, they would be committing a grave blunder. Nationalists, who have boycotted the Commission, shun communal electorates as poison, whatever differences of opinion may prevail about other concessions to minorities. It is not, however, enough for them to condemn communal electorates. It is their most urgent duty to formulate a new and complete scheme of representation in place of the Lucknow Pact. The Simonite reports point to the danger of further delaying that task.

Mistress In Her Own House

The paper read by Mr. Kikabhai Premchand at the East India Association, London, on Wednesday, in which he reviewed the present economic position in India, was productive of an illuminating debate. Mr. Premchand declared that India was not yet industrially fully developed and needed protection against foreign competition. Self-governing countries have always taken care to protect their infant industries by raising necessary tariff barriers to check the inroad of foreign competition and if India were mistress in her own house she would be able to protect her industries similarly. Mr. Premchand voiced the general feeling in India when he emphasized in his lecture that what India desired most urgently was to control her own fiscal policy without interference. Viscount Peel who participated in the debate tried to show that there was no interference from the Secretary of State in Indian fiscal questions on which the Legislature and the Government of India were agreed, but the chief difficulty from which Indian industrialists suffer is that the Government of India adopt a dilatory, almost a step-motherly, attitude when it is a question of assistance to indigenous industries requiring protection. Their attitude towards the Indian textile industry is a case in point.

To The Rescue

The wrath of Jupiter Pluvius has burst forth in all its fury again over certain parts of Gujarat and Sind. The Saharnati floods have devastated a large area in the Ahmedabad districts and the report of the Collector of that district shows that within the short space of a few hours the floods took toll of 16 human lives and rendered hundreds of people homeless. Unless the rains abate their energy the disaster is sure to cover a wider area in Gujarat. The reports from Sind narrate a greater tragedy. There the popu-

lation has suffered from a trinity of evils, excessive rains, tempestuous winds and swarms of locusts. In certain districts the peasants have not even the hope of re-sowing the crops as the season has advanced far enough to preclude this possibility. It is the duty of the public from every part of this Presidency as well as of the Government to render succour to the distressed and to do this immediately. Only prompt assistance will reduce the plight of the starving and the homeless. The Government, in particular, owe it to the population of the affected areas to assure them of their concrete sympathy by suspending land revenue on a generous scale and by rendering financial assistance through the Famine Fund upon which they should not hesitate to make large inroads.

The Just Course

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday Mr. Pataskar moved a resolution that the Council should recommend to Government that they should appoint a Committee of Inquiry on the lines of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee to ascertain whether the revision settlements in certain talukas he specified were "legal, fair and justified by the financial condition of the taluk concerned." He dilated in his speech on the grievances of the landholders of the Deogad Taluka in particular who complain that "Khajan" lands have been classified as first class lands by the revenue authorities and have been assessed at a higher rate. Mr. Pataskar urged that the least the Government could do was "to refund the excess revenue they had recovered wrongly and illegally." The speeches of several non-official elected members on this resolution indicate that there is, very rightly, a deep feeling of resentment amongst the peasantry all over the Presidency at the manner in which Government have proceeded with their revision settlements. In view of the fact that according to Government's own recent statement their land revenue policy is in the process of revision, the just and equitable course for them will be to hold these revision settlements in abeyance. Rao Bahadur Kale was on the right track when he moved an amendment to Mr. Pataskar's resolution suggesting that the Committee of Inquiry should be appointed "unless Government promise to examine and set right the various revenue settlements introduced in the Presidency since 1920." Government will be well advised in following the excellent suggestion of Mr. Kale.

Hunger Strikers in Lahore

Opinions may possibly differ on the advisability of the hunger strike of the Lahore prisoners but it is fair to believe that they have adopted the extreme course as the only effective method available to them to protest against the treatment meted out to them. All they demand is that they should be treated as political prisoners are in civilised countries and not as common criminals. These men are slowly but surely nearing their end. Government's attempts to feed them forcibly can only aggravate their distress and may even hasten their death. If Government do not immediately concede to the prisoners their fair claim, it is up to the people to demonstrate their sympathy with the hunger strikers in a way which Government cannot misunderstand. It would be a shame for the people to let any of the prisoners die of hunger.

HOW TO MAKE INDIA PROSPEROUS ENCOURAGE SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

(BY AN INDIAN.)

Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, deserves the congratulations of the Indian public for the frank and outspoken manner in which he addressed the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the last quarterly meeting. Almost all the points touched by Mr. Tairsee put the present position of the country in such a lucid manner as no one else has done before. But, unfortunately, India is situated in such a position that she cannot claim to have any Trade Commissioners in any part of the world to place before foreign countries the correct position of India; whereas these countries have the distinct advantage of having in India Trade Commissioners who are ever alert to see how best their countries will benefit by association with India. Is there any wonder, therefore, that the American Trade Commissioner, Mr. Spoford, should present to his country a picture framed attractively to draw the attention of the American businessman at the enormous business possibilities in India. Foreign Trade Commissioners in India cannot certainly have any interest in the prosperity of the industries of this country, because, their concern is to see that India remains a dumping-ground for the manufactured products of the world. Events that are happening in this country to-day also appear to be helping foreign countries in a very large measure. Mr. Tairsee himself has shown in his piquant style, how the textile industry of India is steadily losing ground, what great opposition is being encountered against Haji's Bill and what a very minor portion of the insurance premia (Mr. Tairsee puts it as 10 per cent.) only goes to Indian Insurance Companies.

THE INSURANCE DRAIN.

What difficulties there are in bringing about a suitable settlement of the strike, no one has yet been able to find out. The Government have been exploring all avenues; the mill-owners have equally done their best to find out a solution and even several public bodies in the city have tried to intercede so as to bring about a proper settlement. But so far no solution has been found and the strike is still on.

In so far as the Shipping Bill is concerned, the opposition to this is really very powerful; but there can be no doubt that the better mind of the country is with the Shipping Industry.

In so far as insurance business is concerned, the position is altogether different. Here is one line for the development of which no outside help is necessary, nor even any legislative measures. In the first place it must be mentioned that almost all the property-owners who go in for fire insurance are the people of this country. Most of the motor cars that are imported into this country are owned by the people of this country. The important trade and industries are manned similarly. A portion of the export trade is certainly controlled by our people. And so far as import trade is concerned, most of the distribution is in the hands of the people of this country. These being the facts, all that is necessary is that the insurance premia centred on this extensive

business should be transferred to the local companies. There can be no doubt that the bulk of the insurance business controlled by these trades is even to-day placed with companies not indigenous to this country. It is no use merely saying before a body of hard-headed businessmen, particularly of a city like Bombay, where the Indian businessman predominates, that even now 90 per cent. of the insurance premia is controlled by foreign companies. It is certainly not the fault of the foreign companies that our people run after them, in spite of the fact that local companies are gaining influence and strength. It must be admitted that the Indian insuring public, particularly, the Indian industries, have during the last ten years been helping the Indian insurance companies and this help is increasing with the years. But what one cannot understand is that so great a portion of the business is still in the hands of foreign interests. The greatest offenders in this respect are, of course, those Indian firms who are always eager to take up agencies of foreign insurance companies and in that way actively help foreign companies against local companies. Already foreign companies are perturbed at the very small success attained by the Indian insurance companies, and at the giving up of foreign agencies by some of the Indian concerns. Those who are in the know of things and who feel the pinch at every moment are in a position to say a lot about the activities of the foreign companies against Indian interests. But it is no use putting the blame on foreign insurance companies, if they find that the Indian people are ready and willing to support them.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

That the Indian insurance companies to-day have to contend against a lot of obstacles only the insurance people can know; that they have difficulties with the banks are well-known; that it is impossible for them to get any insurance business controlled by non-Indian firms in this country is equally a fact. It, therefore, stands to reason that if these companies have to succeed at all, the support ought to come from the people of this country. That support can come only if an effort—and a serious one at that—is made by everyone in this country who has something to do with insurance business by concentrating whatever insurance business he has in the hands of Indian companies. What this concentration can do even in a very small number of years can be seen from the fact that Japan which really had a similar situation years ago, has captured all the insurance business to the local companies, during the last 10 years. The fire premium income of the Japanese insurance companies has gone up five-fold during the last 10 years, whereas, the fire premium income of foreign companies doing business in Japan during the same period has come down to half. What has been possible in Japan cannot be impossible in this country. Here is one line, as we have stated before, whose development and progress lie entirely in the hands of the people of this country and when once solid support is forthcoming, the future Chairmen of our Chambers will have certainly a different tale to tell.

Notes of the Day

Police Raj in the Punjab.

The "Pratap" has rendered a distinct service to the country by publishing the facsimile of a circular alleged to have been issued by the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Punjab. The circular furnishes a proof—if a proof were needed—that the northern province, which once experienced martial law, is now the victim of Police Raj. The circular calls upon the Superintendents of Police in the Province to keep a careful watch on the efforts made by leaders to organise the Congress movement and specially to revive the Hindustani Seva Dal and kindred volunteer organisations in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress. They have also been informed that 175 volunteers have been enrolled and a Congress deputation is touring the province to collect funds and enlist members of the Reception Committee and finally they are asked to send all information collected in connection with this to the C.I.D. Headquarters. The object of the Police move is quite clear. It is, by familiar methods of pressure and persuasion known to Police myrmidons, to frighten away people from association with or support of the Congress and thus to crush the national movement.

A Warning and A Promise.

The question arises: Has the circular been issued with the permission of the Government of the Punjab? Has the policy behind these C.I.D. tactics emanated from the fertile brain of the Home Secretary or Member of the Government and has it the approval of the Secretary of State? We trust these questions will be asked in the Punjab Legislative Council and the Assembly? But whatever the replies the circular conveys at once a warning and a promise to the people of India—a warning that the bureaucracy will spare no efforts to place obstacles in the way of the country's struggle and the promise that if the people are not cowed down and rally in their millions to the support of the Congress the cause of freedom will be won.

Christa Seva Sangha.

We understand from a Press correspondent that a little band of European Christians at Poona are trying to live and work, as Christ lived and worked, taking no thought of the morrow. It is said that they own no property and receive no pay for their labour. They share a common purse and live with the humblest members of society, sweeping, scavenging and serving at meals. They are said to work along with labourers on land wearing the commonest attire. Their Order is known as the "Christa Seva Sangha," including both Indians and Europeans. They all live in an "Ashram," says the correspondent, and it is the ambition of each member to win by humanitarian service the privilege of wearing the saffron robe, the symbol of such service. If the correspondent's report is accurate, we must say that it is in such Ashrams that the East and the West really meet. The religion of humanity knows neither East nor West.

The "Hindustan Review".

We cordially welcome the appearance of the "Hindustan Review" again as a monthly. The Review was founded by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha in 1900 and soon made its name as one of the best monthly magazines of India. During the last seven years it was conducted as a quarterly, mainly on account of Mr. Sinha's appointment as the Governor's Executive Council in Bihar and Orissa. It is now again published as a monthly with effect from July last under the joint editorship of Mr. Sinha and Mr. P. N. Saprui. The July number contains most of the attractive features of the review, its wide range of subjects, broad outlook on national life and excellent book reviews. The "Hindustan Review" has been all these thirty years a worthy exponent of the general awakening of the country. We have no doubt that it will continue to make a bold stand for general progress against all reactionary forces.

A Thought For The Day.

"To throw our ideals into the future is the death of all sane idealism."

—BERNARD BOSANQUET.

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"G. K. UNION NOT CONNECTED WITH RUSSIA"

Refutation of Allegations of Stirring up Labourers' Feelings

Evidence of President of G. K. Union

Tributes to several Hindus who rendered valuable services during the last riots and saved several Muslims from certain death, were paid by Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji when he was further examined by the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Thursday.

Witness enthusiastically acknowledged the services of Mr. Naranji Premji, Mr. Gordhandas Premji and Pandit Karkhang and some other gentlemen who, he said, had saved several Hindu and Muslim lives at great risks to their own persons. Mr. Shivramdas Khedia rescued from sure death a large number of Mahomedans from the Hanuman Gully, a Hindu locality, absolutely at the risk of his life. About 300 to 400 excited Ghaties were gathered there and these Mahomedans would have been done to death, but Mr. Khedia gallantly ventured amongst them and managed to smuggle them out of the danger zone.

WHAT SHAUKAT ALI SAID.
Referring to the alleged speech made by Mr. Shaikat Ali at the Anjuman meeting, Mr. Canji said that in fact he made no speech at all. He came to the meeting towards the end of the proceedings.

Witness admitted Mr. Shaikat Ali was somewhat excited and appealed to the Muslims to go to Parel where about 200 Pathans had been stranded near the K. E. M. Hospital and try to rescue them from excited Hindus. If they were not immediately rescued, he said, they would be killed by night. Witness and others thereupon went and saw the Police Commissioner who, however, assured them that the Pathans at Parel were safe. This was the only "heart-rending" account which Mr. Shaikat Ali was alleged to have given at the meeting.

Mr. Khan: A complaint has been made to us that in a small area covering 1000 square yards in the Bhandi Bazar locality alone, a large number of Hindus, about 55, were killed by Mahomedans within four days. Was any report made to you about this by any of the Hindu volunteers or leaders or any assistance sought?

Witness: No.
Mr. Khandalkar and Mr. Joshi the President and Treasurer respectively of the Gini Kamgar Union were next examined by the Committee. He said that his Union was also called the "Red Flag" Union and the "Hammer and Sickle" has been adopted as the badge of its volunteers. Witness denied that these signs were borrowed from the models of the Russian Flag and Badge.

Chairman:—"Kranty" is the official organ of the Union?—No, it is not our paper. It was edited by Mr. Dange prior to his arrest and he was the President of our Union.

Chairman:—Is your Union in any way connected with Russia?—No, "Workers' Raj".

Chairman:—Then can you explain why the leaders of the Union always refer in their speeches to Russia and a "Workers' Raj"? Here is one instance in which it is said "The Mill-owners and the Government would do well to keep the example of Russia before their eyes."

Witness:—Before I answer this question I want to make sure whether this Committee has power to go into these matters?

Chairman:—Yes. We can go into these things, because it has been suggested to us by several witnesses that these riots were caused by the violent and inflammatory speeches made by the members of the Union. You say that these riots were caused by the Government and Capitalists, but other people say that the Union leaders were responsible for them.

The chairman then read out extracts from several speeches alleged to have been made by the leaders of the Gini Kamgar Union in which they had asked the workers to hammer anybody who might molest them and to kill the policemen if they entered workers' chawls and similar things.

Witness:—The Union is aware that these are the views of its leaders and members, but we have nothing to do with the views of individual members. So far as the advice to hammer if a labourer is hampered by anybody else, is concerned we approve of it.

Chairman (after reading out some more extracts): All these are inflammatory speeches wherein you advise your followers to threaten and assault the police and those who want to work and try to set up a "labour rule" as in Russia.

Witness:—I cannot say whether the Union approves of all these speeches or not. We have got a Constitution and it says that the views

of the individual office-bearers would not be taken as representing the views of the Union. And I cannot say whether the views expressed in those speeches are the views of the Union, unless I go through them carefully.

Chairman:—What then have you got to say to the suggestion that these speeches stirred up the feelings of the labourers which led to the riots?—That is for the Committee to decide.

The Chairman put it to the witness whether the speeches made at labour meetings were not such as were likely to lead the workers to attack Pathans.

The witness replied that the speeches made at Labour meetings were propagandist in nature. They were delivered with a view to expose the methods of Capitalists in their attempts to put an end to the strike.

Chairman: Were these speeches likely to instigate workers to attack Pathans?

Witness:—Certainly not. I don't think the mere reference to the activities of the mill-owners to break the strike can be called instigation against anybody.

The Chairman read extracts from the evidence of Inspector Karunk to the effect that the Red Flag Union spread the rumour of kidnapping, and at a meeting one speaker suggested that the Government must have instigated the Pathans to do so.

Witness: My information is that the speech was not made by a Labour leader, but by a common worker at a meeting.

Chairman: I am told it was Mr. Alwe.

Witness: I have definite information that Mr. Alwe was not present at the meeting.

UNION'S EFFORTS.

Witness, proceeding, said that as soon as the kidnapping scare became current, the Union did all it could to prevent strikers meeting Pathans with a view to avoid a clash. On the 4th February the Union had announced a meeting to be held near Abbu Buildings, which was inhabited largely by Pathans, but hearing the kidnapping scare the Union cancelled the meeting, because it feared that if the strikers and Pathans met near the Abbu Buildings untoward incidents might happen.

Witness added emphatically: "We have not done anything to encourage the scare. In fact we were earlier than the Police to take precautionary measures."

The Chairman read from the Police report the following passage: "In the month of January several entirely unprovoked attacks were made on Pathans" to which witness replied that as far as he knew "the strikers in Bombay would not attack anybody unless they are provoked."

Chairman: Are they not likely to attack those whom they consider as strike-breakers?

RETALIATION.

Witness: I say that the strikers only retaliate when they are provoked.

The witness characterised the statement of Mr. Cocke, of the Burma Shell Co. that "in his experience there could not be peaceful picketing in this country" as a charge which could not be substantiated.

Chairman: He suggests that picketing should be stopped.

Witness: Government wanted to do that, but now we hear that the idea is not countenanced by higher quarters.

Chairman: Let us not go into that matter.

Witness in this connection mentioned the arrest of Mr. Deshpande while picketing. Police, he said, arrested picketers on very small pretexts and Mr. Deshpande's arrest was a typical instance of it. He was arrested by a police officer because he stood at a place for more than one minute. The charge of disorderly behaviour against him could not be brought home and he was acquitted.

ATTEMPTED ATTACKS ON UNION OFFICE.

Witness cited the attempted attacks on the Union office at DeLisle Road by Muslims and the concentra-

tion of large numbers of Muslims in some chawls, as a factor which intensified communal tension, which was started by some Muslim leaders "taking up cudgels". Witness referred to a raid carried by the police in chawl 7 occupied by Muslims at De Lisle Road which yielded "stones, soda-water bottles (some filled with sulphuric acid) and brick bats."

Proceeding witness said that the May riots were the work of the "Dadas", who were engaged by the Millowners to secure workmen in times of strike. Most of them were ex-convicts and got some remuneration for their services. Approximately there were six or seven such "Dadas" for each mill, one "Chief Dada" and five or six "Sub-Dadas".

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri:—Are these "Dadas" confined only to the mill-area or are they spread over the whole of Bombay?—They are spread over the whole City.

Mr. Khan:—Do you mean to say that all the "Dadas" are ex-convicts?—Not all. Most of them are and the other are on their way.

"BACKED UP BY STRONGER BODIES"

Proceeding witness said that Hoodlums by themselves would not be able to start a riot unless they were backed up by stronger bodies. In his opinion the Government and the capitalists were at the bottom of the present riots. "These are the creatures of the employers and the Government," added the witness, "who always do their utmost to trample upon the elementary rights of the working classes." Witness strongly repudiated the suggestion that the Union was moved to start the riots by the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Khan:—Your case is that the Mussalmans started riots?

Witness:—No. We only say that the Mussalmans and others maintained the riots when once they were created.

Witness also protested against the pre-supposition that the Union was under communistic influence and that the spreading of the principles of communism was one of the important items on the programme of the Union. He did not wish to deny that some of the office-bearers of the Union were communists, but he maintained that the activities of the Union were carried on strictly on Trade Union principles. Even supposing that they were communists, witness wanted to make it clear that it would be dangerous to the principles of communism to start a communal trouble. This clearly showed the two charges made against them, namely that they were Communists and they incited the Hindus to attack the Pathans.

Chairman:—The suggestion is that you wanted to have all the labourers under your control, but as some of the Pathans refused to join you, you drove the other labourers to ill-treat them?

Witness:—No. That is not correct. We are only against black-leggers, to whichever community they belonged, Pathans, Hindus or Mahomedans. Further we have nothing

AGAINST BLACK-LEGGERS.
Witness:—No. That is not correct. We are only against black-leggers, to whichever community they belonged, Pathans, Hindus or Mahomedans. Further we have nothing

to do with the Oil strike.

Chairman:—Then why did the mill workers join the oil strikers in killing the Pathans?—We did not join the oil strikers.

Replying to further questions witness said that the Gini Kamgar Union had a managing committee of 80 members, of which 70 were Hindus and 10 were Mahomedans and the rest Christians. The adoption of the Red Flag as their symbol, did not necessarily mean that they were Communists, because it had been adopted even by federations opposed to Communism. The Gini Kamgar Union was registered in May 1928 and it adopted the Red Flag as a mark of differentiation from other rival Unions.

Witness also repudiated the allegation that the Red Flag Union received Rs. 15,000 from Russia. He explained that during the general strike, a joint strike committee composed of the representatives of three registered trade unions, were conducting the same. And the money came addressed to the Vice-President (Mr. Jhaveri) of the Textile Workers' Union.

PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM.
Mr. Khan:—Since the registration of your Union have you had occasions to address the members of the Union explaining to them the principles of Communism?

Witness:—Yes we had occasions to do so. When we were charged from all side that we were Communists and the Union was also guided by communistic principles, we were compelled to explain to the workers the reason as to why we were not Communists. In those explanations we only contrasted the methods of our work with the methods of work of Communistic organisations. We explained the principles of communism to our members only to repudiate the charge that we were Communists and not with a view to infuse into them the principles of Communism.

Proceeding witness said that on the 4th and 5th February they took no steps to protect the Pathans, because their experience was that on those days the Pathans were hunting the millhands, and not the millhands the Pathans. They came out in large numbers armed with sticks, stones and brickbats and made several attempts to attack the Union Office. Witness asked the Committee whether this was a hint for the Pathans or by the Pathans.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri asked Mr. Khandalkar whether he knew, of Mr. Dange's complaint that Mr. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate refused to disarm the Pathans.

Witness replied that on one occasion Mr. Jungalwalla came near the Union Office and ordered the volunteers there to be disarmed of their lathis. The Union leaders protested and asked the Magistrate to disarm the Pathans also who lived in the opposite lane and who had attacked the Union Office. To this witness alleged, the Magistrate replied: "You Hindus are in a majority here and if the Pathans are disarmed they might get killed like dogs. Therefore I don't want to disarm them."

At this stage the Committee adjourned to Friday.

LANCERS GUARD BANGALORE

District Magistrate Issues New Ukase

CITIZENS' WIRE TO MAHARAJAH

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

The situation this morning is quite normal in the disturbed area, which is being guarded by the Lancers and the Police.

Messrs. H V Subramanyam and J. Bhimarao who were arrested yesterday in connection with the disturbances, were ordered to be released on bail. But as they refused to furnish bail, they were remanded to custody and removed to the Central Jail.—Free Press.

BUCKSHOTS FIRED AT CROWD

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

In connection with the local disturbances, firing in the air only exasperated the crowds which became unmanageable and more aggressive towards the night. Buckshots were then fired at the crowd. Great stampede followed, and many acts of vandalism were committed by the returning mobs. The City Magistrate was mobbed on his way to his house, but the police rushed to the spot and stopped mob rule. Twelve arrests are understood to have been made hitherto. Several police officers have been badly man-handled. Two mounted sowars attached to the Mysore troops were badly hit by stones. Sixteen buckshot cases were located and treated. All other injuries were of minor description. All accounts agree that

though the troubled area was predominantly Muslim, Mahomedans as a community kept themselves aloof from the disturbances.—A. P.

WIRE TO MAHARAJAH

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

Consequent on the firing incident in Bangalore on the 30th ultimo, a telegram signed by some of the prominent citizens is reported to have been sent yesterday to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore who is now at Simla, pointing out the unfortunate incidents leading up to the police firing, and praying for the institution of an inquiry by a body independent of the Executive, and in the meanwhile for ordering the transfer of the present District Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police, to some other place, in the interests of public tranquility.—Free Press.

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TO PLACATE NATIONALISTS

SIMON-IRWIN-BENN CONFABULATIONS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS DISCOMFITURE

An Orient Press Service message dated July 27 to "Liberty" says:—

The members of the Central Committee are fighting with their backs against the wall for the maintenance of their position vis-a-vis the Simon Commission and the Government. They are annoyed with Sir Saikaran Nair for his interview with the correspondent of "Liberty" and also with the Government, which contemplate placating the Nationalist. While some are philosophically resigned to a position of relegation to the background others, more astute and ambitious, seem to take the point of view that if the Nationalists are to be placated they will take the credit for having paved the way towards that consummation while in reality fighting it as long as possible.

Lord Irwin, Sir John Simon and Mr. Benn all three are meeting one another pretty frequently. The chief task is to find the best approach to Indian Nationalists, and the personnel of the delegation who are likely to be conciliatory. It is suggested that extreme Nationalists will be grouped with extreme communists.

IN PLACE OF LATE MR. MADON

MR. HAJI'S ELECTION

RANGOON, July 31.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and Nathkettai Chettiars' Association have elected Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A., as successor to Mr. B. F. Madon in the Banking Inquiry Committee.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' CHOICE.
Bombay, July 31.—The Grain Merchants' Association and the Seed Traders' Association, Bombay, who had nominated Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A., as successor to Mr. B. F. Madon on the Banking Inquiry Committee, have now elected Mr. Haji to the vacancy.

BULLION EXCHANGE'S ELECTION.

Bombay, July 31.—The Bombay Bullion Exchange which had originally recommended Mr. N. Sarkar, M.L.C., have now elected Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A., following the example of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who though they nominated Mr. Sarkar, elected Mr. Haji, as successor to Mr. B. F. Madon on the Banking Inquiry Committee.—Free Press.

MADRAS SIMONITE REPORT

TO BE PRESENTED TO COUNCIL ON AUG. 9

MADRAS, July 31.

The Provincial Simon Committee's report will probably be presented to the Madras Legislature on 9th August for discussion. The Services Commission Bill and the Malabar Tenancy Bill will be presented on the opening day, namely, 6th August.

It is reported that there is a definite move on the part of some members of the opposition to have discussion on the Services Commission Bill delayed until the New Government of India Bill is passed and a motion adjourning the Bill has been tabled.

BANKING INQUIRY.

The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will meet on 5th August to discuss the preliminaries. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, is expected in Madras about the 15th August. Taking advantage of his presence the Committee will hold a meeting to discuss with him questions relating to enquiry.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION

ADJOURNS TILL SEPTEMBER 24

LONDON, July 31.

Taking evidence by the Joint Free Committee has concluded. The Central Committee will meet daily. The Simon Commission has adjourned till September 24th.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7)

Chairman of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee:—

"As the Committee is appointed and evidence recorded, if the Committee desires a fair investigation, the present representatives of the Kamgar Union have not got first hand information about the events prior to March 20, which led to the General Strike. If sincere to do justice to the workers' cause, you may call for my evidence as from one directly concerned."—Free Press.

WORKERS' VERSION OF "VICTIMIZATION"

Meerut Prisoner's Wire to Justice Pearson

"CALL ME TO GIVE EVIDENCE"

More workers gave evidence before the Strike Inquiry Court on Thursday, supporting the workers' case.

Ramchandra Yeshwant lately a weaver in the Moraji Goculdas Mill, giving evidence, stated that he was the president of the Mill Committee of their mill. On April 20 there was a strike in the mill which began in the colour winding department. The dispute was over the inferiority of the quality of yarn. When the yarn was of 20 counts the daily average came down to about 20 lbs. That average went down to 15 lbs. owing to inferior yarn being used. The workers were discontented on that account.

ALLEGATION OF BRIBERY AGAINST JOBBER.

Another cause of discontent was that the jobber used to take bribes from the operatives. He himself was dismissed from the mill, because he was a member of the Mill Committee and used to collect subscriptions and make representations to the management regarding workers' grievances. When he was dismissed, no notice was served on him.

Describing the trouble that occurred on April 15 witness said that the yarn that had been condemned by the operatives and even by the management was forced upon the operatives, who consequently stopped work. When the operatives stopped work, witness went to the manager and told him what had happened. The manager replied that he could do nothing and referred the witness to the Union leaders.

The manager also said that he would not take back those who had stopped their machines. On the following day the women operatives were prevented from entering the mill. When witness saw the manager about it he was told that the women were prevented from going into the mill under instructions from the manager.

DEMAND FOR JOBBER'S DISMISSAL.

Witness, thereupon, reported the matter to the Union. Messrs. Randive and Khandalkar of the Union saw the manager the same day and the latter promised to enquire into the matter. For three successive days, the manager evaded giving any reply. Then on April 20 Mr. Randive accompanied by witness went to the Manager and asked him what he proposed to do.

Witness spoke to the manager at that time about the corrupt practices of the jobber and several women who were questioned testified that the jobber used to take bribes from them. Witness then demanded that the services of the jobber must be dispensed with. The manager said he would not dispense with the jobber's services but would dismiss the operatives who had stopped work. There was then some conversation between the manager and Mr. Randive, at the end of which the manager spoke to witness thus: "From to-day you should not enter the mill and if you do so, you will be handed over to the police."

When the operatives who had gathered near the Manager's Office were informed of the Manager's reply they became disappointed and went out of the mill.

Mr. Mody reserved cross-examination of the witness.

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION.
Khanderao Atmaram Desai, Secretary of the Naigam centre of the Gini Kamgar Union was next examined. He stated that he was formerly employed in the Kastoor Mill, but was dismissed in March last. The cause of his dismissal was that he took great interest in the Mill Committee. In January last another member of the Mill Committee was dismissed, but the management, ultimately re-engaged him on a strike being threatened.

Asked by the Chairman the circumstances under which he was dismissed, witness stated that on March 20, the day on which the labour leaders were arrested, he had gone to Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. That day the operatives of his mill were on strike. From Nagu Sayaji's Wadi he went to the Kamat Printing Press to get some handbills printed. The police made a report against him to the Company. Next day witness attended work, but on the third day when he wanted to get leave he was told he would have to see the Manager. As the Manager was not in the office at that time, he went back to work, but he was not allowed to go into the mill. He then left the mill and returned at 12 to see the Manager, but again he was not allowed to go in. He was informed by a peon that the Manager did not want him to work in the mill. He was subsequently paid off by the mill.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Baburao Kondiba, who was dismissed from the Bradbury Mills, giving evidence next, stated that he was working in the Weaving Department and was also a member of the Mill committee. He was dismissed under the following circumstances:—It was a pay day and he had taken leave from the Mukadam. He had provided a substitute in his place for that day. He remained in the mill premises, and after collecting subscriptions from his own department proceeded to another department (The Ring Department). He was, however, prevented from entering the Ring Department by an officer. On asking why he was prevented from entering that department, the officer called a peon and had witness turned out. He was not told that he had been dismissed. The next day was a holiday and on the following working day he attended the mill and worked for an hour and a half. At about 9 he was called by the Manager and told that he had been dismissed because he had gone to the Ring Department. He told the Manager that on former occasions he had gone to other departments than his own and no one had objected to it. The Manager, however, did not listen to his arguments.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

The Court resuming after lunch, Parsuram Babaji, formerly an officer in the Currumbhoy Mills, was examined. He stated that he was dismissed on March 18. The reason for his dismissal was that he was doing the work of the mill committee. On his dismissal, witness reported the

WHY "INDIA IN BONDAGE" WAS PUBLISHED

"It Puts Forward Well-Reasoned Plea For Self-Rule"

"MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR" SAYS MR. R. CHATTERJEE

Written Statement Filed in Court

The following is the full text of the written statement filed by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee in the course of his trial for sedition in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta:

STATEMENT.

As a public man who has been in touch with the political situation in India for nearly forty years and who has always advocated self-rule for India, I have naturally had ample opportunities to know that my countrymen have a burning desire for self-rule. Of late years there has been a growing consciousness of the evils of foreign domination, that is, the rule of one people by another. This consciousness has at times produced much bitterness and unrest. It has, however, been the earnest endeavour of all thoughtful lovers of the country to lead this increasing consciousness towards a peaceful but real solution of our political problems. It was, therefore, found necessary, on the one hand, to direct the minds of the people to the necessity of confining themselves to peaceful and legitimate means, and on the other, to put forward the case for Indian self-rule with all the emphasis and earnestness we could command.

In this endeavour of ours we have had the full sympathy and enthusiastic encouragement of lovers of liberty not only in England but in America and other parts of the world as well. The Reverend Dr. J. T. Sunderland, the author of the book "India in Bondage: her right to freedom," for the printing and publication of which I take full responsibility, and for which I am being prosecuted for sedition, wrote a series of articles setting out "India's case for Freedom," and I published them in my monthly Magazine "The Modern Review" during 1927 and 1928. The major portion of the said book is a reprint of the said articles, published by me in support of India's right to self-rule from the point of view of a well-informed and highly respected American lover of liberty.

NO WARNING FOR 2 YEARS. In this connection I may be allowed to point out that, although these articles were published in "The Modern Review," the Government never complained of the publication of any of them during the two years during which they were being published, nor was any warning given to me as regards these articles.

In publishing this book, I had no other motive than to put forward a strong, able and well-reasoned plea for self-rule for India, written by a gentleman for whose mature judgment I have the highest regard, and who, moreover, has earned the deep respect of his countrymen and of Indians for his profound, varied and extensive learning, high character and unswerving public life for the last 50 years, during which he has also been a Minister of religion. I know, it is impossible for him to write anything out of hostility to England. He has himself stated: "Next to my adopted country, I love England, best of any land on earth. I wish all Englishmen well. I wish good and only good to Great Britain." It is because he "loves England and Englishmen as well as India and the Indian people" that this book has been written by him. This, I venture to submit, should suffice to dispose of any allegation of hostile motive towards England.

A NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION. I further submit that the time and circumstances of the publication of the book, "India in Bondage: her right to freedom," make it a notable contribution to the present controversy regarding the future constitution of India and it was published by me as such. Since the famous speech of Edwin Montagu, sometime Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons in 1917, where he described the Government in India as "too wooden, too iron, too antediluvian," the constitution of India has been in the melting pot. In view of the professedly transitory character of diarchy, which was introduced in 1919, it is clear that the question as to what form of self-rule India is to have has not yet been finally decided.

In November 1927, Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister of England, in a

speech in the House of Commons invited all who might feel interested in the question to make their contribution to the solution of the problem. As is well known, the British Parliament in 1927 appointed a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to study and report on this subject. In the circumstances, I considered it the duty of every one who could usefully do so, to make his contribution on the subject. This duty to my country I have done to a slight extent by the publication of the book in question.

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF SHIELD.

I need not give any detailed account of the furious controversy that has been raging on the subject both in England and in India. On the one hand, are the freely and strongly expressed opinions of persons like Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and others who hold medieval views like them, as also of persons like Miss Katherine Mayo who have written books to prove that India is neither fit nor entitled to any kind of self-rule; on the other we have on record the Commonwealth of India Bill, drafted and approved by many distinguished Indian public men under the leadership of Mrs. Annie Besant; a similar draft prepared by some members of the British Labour Party; the "National Demand," made by the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 7th of September, 1925, claiming Dominion Status for India; the Nehru Committee's report made in 1928, also demanding Dominion Status for India; the resolutions of the Indian National Congress during the last two years, demanding immediate self-rule in India in the form of Dominion Status; or alternatively, independence free of British control; and lastly, the publicly expressed opinion of British Statesmen like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the present Prime Minister of England, who, speaking at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference on 9th July 1928, said, "I hope that within the 'period of a few months', rather than years, there will be a New Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within the Commonwealth."

A REASONED CONTRIBUTION IN FAVOUR OF SELF-RULE.

Read in the light of what is stated above, I submit that the book, "India in Bondage: or right to freedom," is a reasoned and earnest contribution in favour of self-rule for India, which phrase the author has repeatedly used in the book to mean "a government similar to those of the self-ruling colonies or dominions of Great Britain." The book was issued at a time when the fate of India as regards her future constitution was (and still is) hanging in the balance. When the first edition was published in Calcutta in December 1928, the Simon Commission was already in India, studying the subject, the various local Governments and the Government of India and already submitted their views as to the future constitution, the Nehru Committee's report (embodying the views of a large number of Indian political leaders of all shades of opinion) had already been published and was on the point of being discussed by the All-Parties Conference which sat in Calcutta during the last week of 1928, and the Indian National Congress was in Session also in Calcutta and was on the point of considering the said Report and also the recent demand that had been urged in certain quarters regarding absolute independence. It was under such circumstances that the book was published, as I have said, as a valuable contribution on a subject of great public importance.

In printing and publishing the book I feel that my conscience is clear, and I can say, without the least hesitation that I am not guilty.

Hyderabad (Deccan), July 30.—Mr. Phatak, Editor, the "Nizam Vijaya," a Marathi weekly, served with a notice on Saturday by the City Commissioner of Police, ordering the suspension of the publication for six months for publishing articles against the Government's policy and promoting communal hatred. The articles, however, are not specified.—Free Press.

FIRST POPULAR VICTORY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 12.)

one Member said that although attention had been concentrated on four Talukas in Ratnagiri District it was perfectly obvious for many reasons that it was intended to extend the concession to all the Talukas. It was perfectly evident that if the Government were to agree to an inquiry in respect of these four Talukas they could not logically refuse a demand for inquiry in respect of other Talukas. It was impossible to draw a line. There was nothing exceptional in these settlements, which would enable one to discriminate these Talukas from the rest. Government would be obliged to extend this measure to all other Talukas. Now it might be questioned by other Talukas why Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas had received special consideration. He would answer that question by saying that there were sound reasons for the action of the Government in respect of these two Talukas. In the first place it had been very definitely asserted that revision, settlement in Bardoli was not in conformity with the existing law and secondly repeated allegations were made that the Settlement Officer did not personally investigate the records. The Government were faced with these two very definite allegations and, therefore, it was just in the fitness of things that they institute a special inquiry. On these grounds he could justify the action of the Government with regard to Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas. That was also how he distinguished between this case and other cases. The Broomfield-Maxwell Committee had pronounced very definitely that the settlement was in conformity with the existing law. That question, therefore, could no longer be raised in any other revision settlement nor was it raised in regard to any other Taluka.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES. The Revenue Member then discussed the practical difficulties that would arise at every step if the proposals embodied in the resolution were accepted by the Government. Supposing the Government were to accept these recommendations, what would be the state of affairs? The logical conclusion of such a procedure would be that a demand for investigation would never cease. It would be impossible for the Government to resist such a demand coming from any other Taluka. How would it be possible for the Government to institute committees of inquiry in regard to every Taluka? It was a sheer impossibility. Since 1924 there had been 43 revision settlements and if they went further back to 1920 the number would rise to 72. There was besides no logical theory why they should not go still further back. The result of all this would be that all the 188 Talukas in this Presidency would be coming forward to ask re-examination of settlements. The proposition was an utter impracticability.

Referring to the amendment of Rao Bahadur Kale the Revenue Member frankly admitted that it was a much more reasonable proposal and the Government had given careful consideration to it. But unfortunately there were very great difficulties in accepting it. There were difficulties of principle and also objections on the ground of practical difficulties. The Government had yet no definite idea as to what would be the exact form of legislation which they were contemplating.

GOVT. DO NOT WANT TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

The Government could not, at this

stage, commit themselves to any definite proposals until they knew the exact nature of the legislation they had in their mind.

Although it was not possible for him to indicate the nature of legislation he was able to say that there were two very important matters which the Government had in mind and to which they attached very great importance.

The first of these was the collection of statistics. The Government had learnt the lesson conveyed to them by the report of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee. They appreciated the importance of that report. The Government were devising machinery for collecting statistics. He would give an assurance that the people would be given an opportunity to assist the Government in the compilation of these statistics.

The Hon. members should consider the fact they could not expect always to have it in their own way. They must look to the difficulties which the Government had to face. The Government were sympathetic enough, but he regretted that at the present moment it was not possible for them to entertain the proposals embodied in the resolution.

The amended resolution was then put to vote. Amidst popular applause it was carried without a division.

BARDOLI RESOLUTION. Discussion was then resumed of Mr. H. B. Shrivastani's resolution asking for an Inquiry Committee to consider which the Government officers were responsible for the injustice done to the cultivators of Bardoli and in what manner such officers should be dealt with.

Mr. Narayanrao Gungaj supported the resolution. Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) observed that it would serve no useful purpose to pursue the Bardoli matter any further. The officers on the spot must have presumably done things they did under the instructions of higher officers. It was time the matter was closed.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum) thought that the resolution was meaningless. No doubt the officers had acted under the instructions of Government. The passing of the resolution was tantamount to a vote of censure against the Government. He asked the mover to withdraw the resolution.

MR. NARAIAN'S OPPOSITION. Mr. K. F. Narayan was inclined to agree with the views expressed by the previous two speakers. He could safely say, he proceeded, that if Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were here to-day he might not have supported the resolution. Not because he had no grievance against the Government but because indifference was not the part of his nature. The Bardoli episode was the darkest spot in the British Administration in India so also it was the brightest chapter of the history of popular agitation. What was the use, he asked, in publishing the Mamlukdar Talatis and other small officers who were likely to suffer in consequence? It could have been all right if they could have brought the greatest culprit to book. But that was not possible since these culprits were "untouchables." (Laughter.)

The resolution was withdrawn. "I TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY."

The Revenue Member in explanation said he accepted the fullest responsibility for the Bardoli settlement. The Government had sanctioned it. He promised that he would give the subject his earnest attention. He did not give any blame to any officer of the Government. They all acted according to

their best judgment. Proceeding the Revenue Member gave the highest possible tribute to the authors of the Report on Bardoli and Chorasi Revision Settlement for their labour. Although they had accepted the recommendations of that Committee they had at the same time reserved their judgment as to the correctness of the proposals embodied in that Report. It was possible to come to different conclusions.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) moved a resolution asking for a Committee of inquiry to inquire whether the enhancement of revenue recently made in all the Talukas in Satara District was warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code.

The resolution was still under discussion then the House rose for the day.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS AS ANGO-INDIAN PROPAGANDISTS

DECADENCE OF INDIAN TRADE, COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE

After the Presidential address of Mr. Tairse while presenting the second quarterly report of the work done by the Committee of the Chamber on Saturday, Mr. Surabhai Prapara in a vigorous speech emphasised the necessity of carrying on agitation to ameliorate the manifold economic and industrial ills of the country. He also strongly criticised the apathy of the Government of India towards the trade and industries of India.

Mr. Behram N. Karanja then spoke about the possibility of the development of the artificial silk industry in the country and the necessity of further protection to the Indian Mill industry.

WARNING TO CONSULAR SERVICES.

Sir Purnhotandas Thakurdas congratulated the President on the able manner in which he had criticised the unwarranted and misleading remarks made by Mr. Spofford, the American Trade Commissioner in Bombay, who had recently returned to America. He fully endorsed what the President had said. He said that he was sorry that responsible officers of independent States like America who claimed to be champions of the highest ideals of democracy and liberty should indulge in misrepresenting the economic and industrial conditions of other countries. The economic advancement of India or otherwise was writ largely in the all-round industrial decadence and depression of her trade, commerce and agriculture, and it was surprising that Mr. Spofford should see signs of economic and industrial regeneration in the country. If he had nothing better to report to America after his sojourn there, personally Sir Purnhotandas felt that he might as well not return to India as the Trade Commissioner of the U.S.A. in this country.

If Trade Commissioners and Consuls desire to have any correct information regarding the condition of trade and commerce of our country they should refer to commercial associations and bodies like Indian Chambers of Commerce, etc., rather than act as propagandists convenient to Anglo-Indian interests in India. Sir Purnhotandas struck a note of warning to other Consular services in the country not to imitate Mr. Spofford's attempts. Anyhow India was not prepared to tolerate any such propaganda in foreign countries.

"THRUSTING TOO MANY WESTERN CONCEPTIONS INTO EASTERN MIND"

Sir Ness Wadia Criticises Exchange Policy

MR. K. PREMCHAND PLEADS FOR PREFERENCE

LONDON, July 31

The economic position of India was discussed in a paper by Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, read at the East India Association. He said that India had not yet fully developed, industrially, and needed protection against foreign competition, and gave as an instance very serious inroads in textiles. He advocated a policy of preference, and said the overwhelming majority of people did not desire, in the slightest, to see the Imperial partnership ended, but desired India to control her own fiscal policy without interference.

Lord Melchett sent a message regretting his absence and saying that the ideal of the British Empire as a economic unit was not

the political cry. It was fundamentally a great conception of a very serious business proposition. Sir Stanley Reed rejoiced at the idea of India's financial evolution, and attacked the existing managing agency system.

Sir Ness Wadia criticised the Government of India's Exchange policy. "They were thrusting too many Western conceptions into Eastern minds."

Viscount Peel substantially agreed with the lecturer, but took exception to his statement that the convention of the Secretary of State not interfering with the fiscal questions in which the Legislature and the Government of India were agreed was a mere paper convention.—Reuter.

BABY AND HEALTH WEEK WORK

SANITATION EXAMINATION

The following who were presented for the St. John Ambulance Association Sanitation Examination, by the Committee of the National Baby and Health Week of Bombay, were declared successful:

Miss Pachubai Navalkar, Kesharbai V. Rath, Krishnabai S. Patil, Mrs. Sushilabai Churi, Miss Premabai M. Rane, Sundrabai P. Pitale, Manakbai Navalkar, Bhambini V. Jawle, Prabhawati S. Garude, Sushilabai Talim, Gulabai Dhotre, Mrs. Shantabai Rajee, Miss Indirabai Chawdhari, Sulochanabai Pawaskar, Mrs. Yamunabai Kadam, Indirabai Tathare, Miss Hirabai Talawdekar, Rakhmabai Rath, Manjulabai N. Joshi, Hirabai S. Sonawadekar, Prabhawati Dhotre, Gangabai Koni, Elizabethbai Ezikel, Manakbai Thakur, Tarabai Tambhare, Mrs. S. M. Saloman, Miss Rebikabai Samuel Awasker, Mrs. Mahurabai Chewulker.

Health Volunteers Classes:—The Baby and Health Week Classes for Health Volunteers, will be held every Saturday at the Improvement Trust Plot No. 772, Shri Rama-Bhuvan Parsi Colony, Dadar. Admission is free and the lectures are in Marathi.

MEERUT PRISONERS' PROTEST AGAINST SEARCH

(Continued from Page 1.)

articles seized. Among the documents alleged to have been were the receipt book of All-India Workers and Peasants Party, register of Ganavani, addresses, a registered letter from Dange to Muzaffer, the diary for 1928, a typed article on the May Day, a Manifesto of the Communist Party, the Annual Report of the Communist Party of India, copies of International Press Correspondence, Review of Modern India and Future Indian Policy by M. N. Roy, notes by Spratt on Bardoli, E. I. Railway strike and Trade Union Communism by P.

Dutt, typed report on China, copy of a letter from Muzaffer to Mac Ziese. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU INTERVIEWS ACCUSED

MEERUT, Aug. 1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came here yesterday from Delhi by motor. She had a long interview with the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case in jail.

Mrs. Naidu returned to Delhi at night by motor.—Free Press.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S WIRE TO GOVERNOR

MEERUT, Aug. 1. Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson, has wired the following to the Governor: "Accused in the Meerut 'Conspiracy' case emphatically protest against searches of their persons while taken to court and back, although such searches were not conducted before and nothing untoward has happened. Such action being derogatory to self-respect due to unjustifiable suspicion. Until such searches are stopped we will bound to offer resistance."—A. P.

BE PREPARED TO

SEE

THE CROWNING

ACHIEVEMENT

of the

Well-known

INDIAN STAR

in

Whose Fault

See to-morrow's

"Chronicle."

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

Reign of Terror Ends

FIVE HOURS' FURIOUS BATTLE WITH POLICE

ONE POLICEMAN KILLED, AND SEVERAL INJURED

LAHORE, July 31.

The tragic end of a notorious dacoit leader who has been wanted for the last fifteen years by the police of five districts and four Native States of Punjab is reported to have taken place to-day in his retreat where he, with one companion died of police shots. Two police men were also killed in the fight.

Devidas, the dacoit in question had been a terror to the police of Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Jullunder districts and Patiala, Nabha, Kalsia and Faridkot States, since 1916. On receipt of certain information by the Deputy Superintendent of Police that Devidas, with his lieutenant Dyal, had encamped in a house in the village of Jallabad, 35 miles from Ferozepore, organised a police party, reached the village on Thursday noon and lay siege to the house. Two police men entered the house which had four rooms dark and dilapidated, with loaded guns and fixed bayonets and hardly had they

crossed a few yards when bullets came whistling through the air killing one and seriously injuring the other. The police opened fire which was replied by dacoits, and this time a sub-inspector and two other constables sustained serious injuries. The firing continued on both sides for more than five hours. With the approach of night, the police anxiety increased. The police cut holes in the walls of the room and smoked the room, but still instead of surrendering, the dacoits again opened fire. The police next made a hole on the roof of the room and one volley of shots from the party on the roof appears to have finished the task, for no response came from the inmates of the house. The outer wall was broken, the debris removed and the dead bodies of Devidas and his lieutenant were recovered.

The Inspector-General of Police went to Ferozepore to-day and paid glowing tributes to the services of the Ferozepore Police.—Free Press.

C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA



BRAND

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

For full particulars apply to:—

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting
has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at
275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Let
your Hair
do you Justice



Do you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: the roots must be fed.

KOKO contains every ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko
FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.



The
Health
of Women

Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system cannot be separated.

Ill-health of the body often is the cause of disturbance of the natural functions. The nucleus of these vital cells is entirely composed of Calcium (lime). Lack of Calcium is invariably at the root of the trouble.

Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana—the Calcium Food—and you will remove the cause of many complaints and secure a rapid and lasting return to health. Calcium (lime) deficiency causes irregular functioning of the internal organs, resulting in pains or profuse loss.

Start your Kalzana course to-day. Four tablets a day, for six or eight weeks, usually suffice to build up that healthy, trouble-free functioning of the system intended by Nature.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaars
in bottles of 75 tablets.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.



Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing
Chemists, 46, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.1. England.

ENCOURAGING SWADESHI INDUSTRY

Port Trust's Patronage of Indian Cement

At their meeting on Tuesday the Trustees of the Port of Bombay accepted the tender for the supply of 750 tons of "Swastika" cement for Construction Branch, Chief Engineer's Department from Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji and Co., though the rates per ton quoted were Rs. 4 higher than those for foreign cement quoted by the Belgian Manufacturing Company, thus setting a good example to all public bodies.

Tenders for the supply of 750 tons cement for Construction Branch Chief Engineer's Department.

Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer, No. H. F. 203E/5284 dated 15th July 1929, as follows:—

Tenders were invited by advertisement in the daily papers and by circular for the supply and delivery of 750 tons of cement for use of the Construction Branch. Four firms have submitted tenders, three for Indian cement and one for Belgian cement. One firm has submitted an alternative tender for the supply of an Indian cement which has not been used in this Department. Particulars of the tenders are given below:—

Name of Tenderer, Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji and Co. Brand Swastika Price, Rs. 52/8 per ton. Rebate for bags returned, 0-2-6 per bag. Delivery at Port Trust Block yard, Hay Bunder.

Name of Tenderer, Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji and Co. Brand Anchor Price Rs. 50/8 per ton. Rebate for bags returned, 0-2-0 per bag. Delivery at Port Trust Block yard, Hay Bunder.

Name of Tenderer, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Brand Bindi BBH Price Rs. 52/8 per ton. Rebate for bags returned, 0-2-6 per bag. Delivery F. O. R. Grain Depot or Alexandria Dock.

Name of Tenderer, Messrs. Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Brand Castle, Price, Rs. 52/8 per ton. Rebate for bags returned, 0-2-6 per bag. Delivery F. O. R. Grain Depot or Alexandria Dock.

Name of Tenderer, The Belgian Manufacturers Corporation, Brand, Condor, Price, Rs. 48/8 per ton. Rebate for bags returned, 0-2-0 per bag. Delivery F. O. R. Grain Depot or if delivered by road at Hay Bunder.

INDIAN MANUFACTURE. All the above brands with the exception of "Condor" brand are of Indian manufacture and the deliveries offered by the different firms are acceptable.

"Condor" and "Anchor" brands have not been used in this Department and in order to ascertain their strengths and chemical analysis I submitted a sample of each, together with a sample of Indian cement the properties of which I am familiar with, to Messrs. J. A. Mitchell & Co., the samples being identified by a number only. The results of the test made show that "Condor" brand cement is equal to and in one test superior to the Indian sample used as a standard in this case, while the "Anchor" brand proved to be inferior to the standard. All samples however are in accordance with the British Standard Specification. As "Anchor" brand cement is not so good as the other Indian cements I do not recommend its use.

I therefore recommend that the contract be placed as follows:—
Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji & Co., 150 tons "Swastika" brand cement.

RECENT FRANCO TURKISH AGREEMENT.

FIGHTING ARM OF FRENCH IMPERIALISM.

Last month a frontier agreement was signed at Angora between Turkey and France by Turkish Minister Tewfik Roushdy Bey and the French Ambassador M. de Chambrun. What were the outstanding questions to be solved between these two parties and what led to the convention signed by them? Readers may be reminded of the conditions under which France established her dominion over Syria. Before the end of the last World War, the English and the French (and before October 1917 the Russians) had agreed upon a plan to partition Turkey after the victory they contemplated.

The partition, however, that was ultimately effected at the end of the War was full of important incidents. France who had already installed her soldiers in Syria intended to expand her domination to Palestine. The English, however, put forward their claims which had to be considered. It was so decided that Palestine should have a mixed Anglo-French administration. Several months later Lord Balfour threw out in the Jewish world the famous idea of National Jewish Home, which was to be created in Palestine under English protection and this led to the assured hegemony of British imperialism in this region. The dispute was not finally settled between France and England during the negotiations at Versailles. Against French influence in Asia Minor England organised the Army of King Feisal. Col. Lawrence, a man for all jobs of the Colonial

office, has described, in his book "The Revolt of the Desert," the vicissitudes of King Feisal's party subsidised by the British Cabinet.

France was successful and her Syrian army dispersed the troops of Feisal. Later on France lent her financial assistance to the Turkey of Mustafa Kemal as a counterpoise against England which was helping the Greeks.

At last in 1920 the League of Nations gave the mandate of Palestine and Mesopotamia to England who was already in military occupation of these tracts and gave that of Syria to France, who had also occupied it since 1919.

It is well-known how French imperialism have carried out the mandate. It has roused against itself the anger of the labouring classes the mountaineers and the peasants of Syria; their legitimate rebellion was put down by massacres.

LATEST OUTRAGE.

The latest of the forcible outrages of France Syria is the dissolution of the National Assembly which has elected a majority of Nationalist deputies notwithstanding the corruption and terrorism practised at these elections.

So since 1926 a conflict had been created between France and Turkey that had been deprived of her ancient territory. As a result of the last arbitrary settlement of Frontiers a tract of Syria had pushed itself between Kurdistan and Mesopotamia. The Turks desired the correction of this boundary by taking over this small tract. But such a correction was inconvenient to France as it would disturb the continuous contact of Syria with the oil tracts of Mosul.

After prolonged negotiations con-

at Rs. 52/8/- per ton for immediate delivery.

Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji and Co. 100 tons "Swastika" brand cement at Rs. 52/8/- per ton for forward delivery.

The Belgian Manufacturers Corporation, 500 tons "Condor" brand cement at Rs. 48/8/- per ton for forward delivery.

The cement imported by the Belgian Manufacturers Corporation is fully insured against damage during transit and only cement in perfect condition will be accepted.

If it is preferred to accept only Indian cement the additional cost to the Trust will be Rs. 2,000.

The papers were circulated to the Committee under Circular No. 189 dated 20th July 1929.

The Chairman observed that in 1927 (vide Trustees' Resolution No. 6 of 1927) the Trustees had laid down that in purchasing cement for Port Trust requirements preference should be given to Indian cement "giving equal conditions of price and quality". In the present instance, allowing for Customs duty at Rs. 9/- per ton, the Belgian Manufacturers' cement was being offered at Rs. 13 per ton below the rate tendered by the Indian Companies. He regarded the price as a cut rate but it might be argued that the Trustees, as custodians of public funds, should purchase in the most advantageous market and moreover by encouraging foreign imports they would benefit their own receipts from wharfage.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN TRADE.

Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas said he agreed that from the Port Trust point of view their requirements should be purchased in the cheapest market but the Trustees had also to consider the interests of indigenous industries and the encouragement of Indian trade. The recent dumping of foreign cement in India was inimical to national interests and he did not think it should be encouraged by the Port Trust. Taking into consideration the extra cost to the manufacturers in Customs Duty and steamer freight, he regarded it as impossible, as a business proposition, for imported cement of equal quality to be marketed at a lower rate than Indian cement. He suggested that the order should be given to one of the Indian tenderers but that the Indian Companies should at the same time be made aware that the Trustees cannot guarantee continuance of their support unless in future the Indian Cement Companies revise their tender rates in view of the competitive price offered by foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Winterbotham considered that the Trustees should satisfy themselves that the price were not being kept up unduly by the Indian Cement Companies in the ring.

Mr. Tairree agreed with Sir Purshotandas. He pointed out that the Trustees' decision in 1927 to give preference to Indian cement was meaningless unless some latitude in price was allowed. If prices were equal the question of preference would not arise.

After full consideration the Committee recommended that the tender of Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji and Co., for 750 tons "Swastika" brand cement at Rs. 52/8/- per ton be accepted.

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Here is an opportunity. Don't miss it.

SALE NOW ON

And Continues until 10th AUGUST.

6¼% to 25% off the labelled prices.

Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 17-8 only will bring you a suit-length of our

"RAYOLA" Pure Wool Serges.

A large range of Serges, Blankets, Rugs, Shawls, Palm Beach Suitings and Cotton household linen, also a variety of Shades of Knitting Wools are displayed for sale at our undermentioned Shops:—

E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Cloth Shop.

Opposite Cotton & Co.'s Show Room,
Greaves Forbes Street,
FORT.

Opposite Richardson & Cruddas'
Work Shop,
BYCULLA.



A Sufferer's Wish to Benefit Others

"My Leg is now completely healed."

Profit by Mrs. Harris's Experience and Cleanse the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

Of all dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. A. HERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

TURN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

tain modifications were agreed upon regarding this frontier. On the other hand, the Mersine-Adana Rly. which was administered by a French company, since the war, was re-entrusted to Turkey but Syria had been allowed to expand her frontier

up to Nusseibé in Turkish territory. What is the political significance of this technical rearrangement of the frontier? France has thus gained the goodwill of Angora against the intrigues of Italy in the Near East. She also de-

sires the friendship with Turkey so that the Syrian Nationalists might not expect any assistance from her. Turkey is continuing her peaceful foreign policy by entering into peaceful relations with all her neighbours.

Biliousness Headache. Depression & other Liver Troubles

DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.



KUTNOW'S POWDER

Ask your chemist or medicine dealer for the new bottle containing twice as much Kutnow's Powder for the same money. Re. 2-4.

Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

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AND
PUMPING MACHINERY
EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY
JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.



BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.



Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

What the People Say

MILL OWNERS' OR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—The agents of all the Bombay mills have formed an association which is known as the "Bombay Mill-Owners' Association". That the Agents who are high servants of the mills should call themselves owners is ridiculous. The name appears to be meaningless.

All the Bombay mills are joint stock companies. Money for starting such mills is collected by issuing shares which are purchased by the public at large. A board of directors is formed and the concern is given for management to the agent who gets a certain percentage as remuneration on the profits. The very fact that the share-holders, if they mean and want, can change the board of directors and in critical times even the Agents shows that though the agents have great control over the management of the mill, he has not absolute control over it, in as much as he has to place before the annual share-holders' meeting all the accounts of the company and get their sanction. The agent's position is far different from that of an owner. The owner has absolute control on his concern and can do anything he pleases. There is no body to ask him except himself.

The owners of all joint stock companies are their share-holders. The very name suggests it. They all jointly own the concern and the ablest of them is the agent. While, therefore, I say that the agents are not the owners, I do not at all minimize their importance, in joint stock companies. Generally it is the agents who are responsible for the prosperity or otherwise of the concern. They are entrusted with large funds purchase of stores and machinery and all such other items which mean money and as such enjoy great control.

There are many railway companies and other factories in this country which are joint stock companies. But we never hear the agents of these concerns advertising themselves as the owners.

I think, I have completely defined the relationship of agents and owners with their respective concerns and the literal and practical difference between the two words 'agents' and 'owners'. The name of the "Bombay Mill-Owners' Association" has been prominently before the eye of the public since the beginning of the textile dispute. For a long time past I have been wondering as to how it is that the mill agents call themselves owners. It has been a surprise to me as to how agents nor the share-holders thought that there was something wrong with the name. It is true that though in reality the share-holders are the owners, in practice the agents act like owners. But here in this particular case both in reality and practice the Agents have become the owners. The very name "Bombay Mill-Owners' Association" suggests it. It is for the share-holders to prove that they are the real owners. The Bombay Share Holders' Association should approach the "Bombay Mill-owners Association" and request its organisers to change the name into "Bombay Mill Agents' Association".
—Yours etc.,
S. D. CHITALE.

"ADDRESS TO NEW J. P."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I have read the article under the above heading by your Bandra Correspondent in your issue of the 30th instant, and I hasten to inform your readers that the report is not correct.

The facts are that the annual general meeting of the St. Roque Association of the village of Ranwar was held on Sunday the 28th inst. At this meeting the first item on the agenda was "A congratulatory address to be presented to Mr. Joseph Alex Dias on his being honoured as a Justice of the Peace by Government". A member of the Committee at once drew the attention of the Chairman that this was not an authorised item, and requested the Secretary, Mr. L. M. Ferreira, to produce evidence or any resolution or decision that this item was sanctioned by the Committee, which he failed to do. At this juncture discussion ensued and it was divulged that the address was not voted by the Committee, though the villagers emphatically expressed that they would only be too happy in giving an address to Mr. Dias, but the present method employed had not their approval. Later on Mr. Baptista the chairman when he was questioned as to the knowledge of this affair admitted that he was not aware of the matter until after he had entered the meeting hall.

Eventually, however, in the usual manner the address was read, and Mr. Dias in his reply remarked that he now observed that the address was not authentic, but was pleased to accept criticised addresses as he considered them to be flavoured with honey, whereas addresses given unannounced were compared with milk mixed up with water. I am of course not prepared to express my

opinion on this point, but leave the matter to your readers to appreciate what they like, but the facts are as above.—Yours etc.,
Bandra, July 31.
A RANWARITE.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—It is the mouthful of a name, but we are afraid, it is bound to prove costly. Indian could have been saved from a good deal of expense, had the Government of India instituted an enquiry into the conditions of industrial and commercial workers as per Divan Chamanlal's proposal made times without number. It will also be within the memory of the public that the Legislative Assembly in its winter session of 1925 passed a resolution recommending to the Government an enquiry into the conditions of railway labour in India, but, unfortunately, that resolution remains a dead letter even to this day. The Indian enquiry, besides being more economical, would have proved of greater use, as there was greater chance of more Indians knowing Indian conditions composing it. Matters were much easier then. Had the enquiry been held in time and had the recommendations consequent upon such enquiry been acted upon, the present unhappy situation in industrial circles would not have arisen. It is a well-known fact that the Government is the biggest employer in the country, and consequently, can be looked upon as knowing best the labour conditions. Further, the Legislative Assembly being the representative body of the country, there was absolutely no difficulty for the Government to respect the wishes of the former and to institute an enquiry. But now this Commission has been thrust upon us.

It would be worth while considering that the question of the Royal Commission was proposed on the eve of the General Election in Great Britain, when the Conservatives were in power and promulgated after the wholesale arrest of labour leaders in India. If there is any real anxiety behind this question, to study thoroughly the condition of Indian labour and find out some solution in the interest of labour, the Labour Government, which is now in power and office, should see that the Whitley Commission gets full facilities in the matter of correct study. And that could only be done by the evidence of efficient men who were really in touch with the labour movement and who worked devotedly and selflessly for the cause of labour. Unfortunately, all such men are not free to give evidence for the purpose. Unless the Labour leaders who are not able to appear before the Commission for lack of liberty imposed on them by law, are given the necessary freedom to apprise the Commission of the actual condition of labour, the enquiry and its findings will be absolutely imperfect, rather an eye-wash. Will the Labour Government consider the matter seriously and take necessary steps to materialise the object of the Commission—Yours, etc.,
J. N. BHOWMIK.

15, St. James Lane,
Calcutta, July 27.

A. I. C. C. DECISION AND AFTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I shall be highly obliged to if you will kindly publish the following article in your popular paper.

The All-India Congress Committee has after deep and mature consideration at last found a solution of a most complex and controversial question of Council-entry and Council-boycott by arriving at an amicable settlement by almost unanimously passing the resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi at its session held at Allahabad on the 27th instant.

The resolution has clearly and emphatically shown what course of action the Congressmen should adopt during this year. They have to continue attending the various legislatures during the next five months and then completely to boycott the Councils after the Lahore Congress adopts the programme of Non-violent Non-cooperation in the event of the British Parliament not granting us our demands as embodied in the Nehru Report which, it is needless to say, is framed by the most distinguished politicians of the country. In this connection let it be noted that no voice of discord was raised by anybody when the boycott resolution was moved by Mahatma Gandhi and seconded by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Now the time has come when the country should unitedly rise to the occasion and devoutly offer all possible services and sacrifices at the altar of the Motherland for the realization of her cherished goal, viz., full and complete responsible Government.

The foundation of the All-India

Nationalist Muslim Party under the leadership of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party under the leadership of Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi shows in no unmistakable terms that our Muslim brothers will not fail us and lag behind in strengthening the Congress organization and fighting unitedly with firm determination to achieve the common goal.

It is on account of this reason that we wholeheartedly welcome the New Congress Muslim Parties and wish them every success in fighting communalism and reaction. Under the circumstances it is but natural that the communalist and selfish "leaders" should vilify and try to run down the same. But, then, they will soon realize to their utter disappointment and despair that they cannot hoodwink the people for all time and prevent the surging tide of nationalism which is every day taking deep roots in the hearts of the masses.

Regarding the working out of the various items of the programme laid down by the Congress before the country, it is needless to emphasise the same over and over again. The programme should be carried out with all the force and vigour at our command and eventually prepare ourselves for whatever course of action the Indian National Congress puts forward at the Lahore session on the 31st of December.—Yours, etc.,
MOHANLAL P. MEHTA.

OUR J. P.'S

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—Number of persons are being recommended to Government for the title of J.P., whether or no they are entitled to it by virtue of their public service. Good many of these reside outside the city and island of Bombay. They have no interest whatsoever in it. They have no offices or places of business in it. They pay neither income nor property tax within the limits of the island. That the attention of the Government and those who have power to confer the title might be attracted to these points and the deserving spared injustice, I am respectfully submitting this letter for favour of publication.—Yours, etc.,
A CITIZEN.

HOW TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—You have certainly rendered a very useful service to the public of Bombay, as well as to the helpless strikers, by publishing my letters in connection with the mill-strike, and how to end it by amicable settlement. With a view to bring to light the dark side, as well as the bright side of the present mill-strike.

Now, I am going to refer to the average cost of the total amount that the millowners would jointly invest to meet the extra cost for giving up the idea of wage-cut at 7 1/2 per cent. of the weavers' earnings, per month. By referring to page 126 of the Pawcett Report, published in the last week of March 1929, it would appear that each weaver had to suffer a monthly loss of Rs. 9/8 on account of the wage-cut at 7 1/2 per cent.; and so for the total number of 33,330, the millowners will have to bear now, extra cost of Rs. 14 lakhs, per annum. Moreover, is the "Millhands' Mutual Benefit Family Relief Fund" is started from October 1929, and the millowners agree to contribute, even half of the monthly contributions made by the millworkers, at 8 annas up to 35 Rs. salary, at 12 annas, upto 70 Rs. salary, and at 1 rupee, upto 140 Rs. salary per operator, per month, it would come to not less than Rs. 13,50,000 per annum, even at an average of annas 12 per mill-operative. In addition to this, the millowners have decided to sanction an increase at 5 per cent. extra, in the wages of the lower-graded workers, drawing a fixed pay, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17, with 17 per cent. Bhatta, per month, from October 1929. This additional item would also cost the millowners annually, not less than Rs. 6 lakhs, as the average total strength in each mill of those lower graded men, is not a small one, and this item will also include the extra pay to be granted to the female sweepers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, per month, in order to see that there is no mill-worker, drawing a salary of less than Rs. 20 per mensem. To sum up, the millowners will be rather compelled to spend annually, extra amount to the extent of rupees 33,50,000, in the hope of promoting labour peace, and to prevent strikes, whereby the mill industry of Bombay could be developed, provided the mill operatives also, would with a spirit of goodwill and harmony, realising the fact that their welfare lies in co-operation with their employers, and not by going on strike, every now and then.

Moreover, it is an admitted fact



A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!
The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear, fresh complexion underneath.

MERCOLIZED WAX

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Healthy Energy during the Day
Sound Sleep at Night

Healthy Nerves

Curl up at night and sleep, s-l-e-e-p. Then in the morning wake up refreshed, ready for the new day, full of vitality and energy, untiring and happy.

That is Health. That is the kind of health and nerve-strength Sanatogen builds. A well-known physician explains the action of Sanatogen in these words:

"Sanatogen is a steadily acting tonic-food, and it acts in a natural and physiological manner—recreating cells which have been broken down or devitalized by illness or overwork, and building up new cells where these are needed. There is no jerry-building about Sanatogen; what it does is to go straight to the core of well-being—the cells—and to build these up one by one into a permanent and solid fabric of health."

That—its cell-building activity—is the reason why Sanatogen makes people thoroughly healthy.

Start a course of Sanatogen to-day and in a few weeks you will notice its wonderful influence on your own health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

that the mill-operatives also, are as usual to promote the progress of the mill industry, and to strive for its development and prosperity, as the millowners themselves, who are the main promoters, having invested in a risky concern a very large amount, without any guaranteed income every year, though they could very well hope to receive without any risk, a guaranteed rate of 5 per cent. interest, by investing their worldly wealth, either in Government paper, or in any progressive bank. But, the fact remains that the millowners of Bombay, with all their drawbacks, as had paymasters, are at least in a position to provide

work, to not less than 1,50,000 workers enabling them in return, to support their dependants, numbering not less than 1,50,000, though they might be living from hand to mouth. In other words, nearly half of the total population of Bombay, are making a living on account of the Bombay mill industry, to develop which, the millowners have to risk their immense wealth, without any guaranteed return.

Then, why not end the strike by amicable settlement without Government interference? It is for Mr. H. P. Mody to move in this matter in right earnest.—Yours, etc.,
NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS. Aug. 1.
Quilco, Cave, Java.

DEPARTURES. Aug. 2.
Nordic, Kallstrom, Antwerp.
Jalabala, Roy, Rangoon.
Vita, Woollett, Busreh.
Morea, Halland, Sydney.

LOADING. Aug. 1.
Steamer Ranpara for London.
Steamer Gambada for Calcutta.
ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Morea.—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Morea is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers, and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc., on the same day at about 1 p.m. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Quilco.—The B I S N Co's steamer Quilco arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Nordic.—The G T Co's steamer Nordic will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalabala.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalabala will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Vita.—The B I S N Co's steamer Vita will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.
Ready prices are nearly unaltered. Our Forward market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13.2 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 7.13 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S S Quilco Rs. 7.14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7.13-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 7.13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 7.15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8.2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone: Steady.

OILS & Cakes.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.)
Bombay, Aug. 1.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 555 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 128 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31.
(Messrs Thos. Smith & Co.)
July close at 8. 10/4 3/4 up 1-1/2d.
October close at 8. 10/7 3/8d. up 5/8d.
December close at 8. 10/10 1/2d up 3/8d.
Wheat Chicago:—
July per bushel Dol. 1.43 1/2 up 4-1/8.
Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.46 7/8 up 3-5/8.
Des. per bushel Dol. 1.54 5/8 up 3-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 31.
Cottonseed Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £17/5/0
Rapeseed, Tonia, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/10/0

BE PREPARED TO

SEE

THE CROWNING

ACHIEVEMENT

of the

Well-known

INDIAN STAR

in

Whose Fault

See to-morrow's "Chronicle."

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 1.	Ready	Ready
		Red leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	245		
Bengal Fine	235		
Bengal F.G.	230	210	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	230	210	
Wardha-Hing Fine	310	280	
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	280	
Yectmal Fine	300	270	
Arvi Fine	300	270	
Amraoti Fine	285	265	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	265	
Mulkapur Fine	275	250	
Khandesh Fine	265	240	
Muthia Fine	235	225	
Muthia F.G.	220	210	
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	285	270	
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	270	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	275	270	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	285		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270	
Cambodia	415		
Junja	465		
Busoga	475		

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, July 31.
Chartered Bank of I.A. and C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£125-1/2
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85
Conversion Loan	£74
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c.	£64-1/2
Sterling Loan	£53-7/8
Consols	£100-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£90-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£90-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, July 31.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGE.

	London, July 31.
T T Berlin on London	20/36-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12/10/3/8
T T Brussels on London	34/90
T T Madrid on London	33/27
T T Milan on London	92/79
T T Bern on London	25/23
T T Paris on London	123/83
T T London on Prague	163/93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, July 31.
Interest, Day to Day	5-1/4 p.c.
Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market	5-1/2 p.c.
Loans	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

	London, July 31.
Copper Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian	£22-1/4
Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£214-1/4

LINSEED.

	London, July 31.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	£20/12/6
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	£20/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	£20/12/6
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£20/12/6
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton.	£19/10/0
Shipment Sellers Hull	£19/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	£21/0/0
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	£21/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

	London, July 31.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	£11/1/6
Delivery Buyers Aug. 31/4/1/2	£11/1/6
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	£11/1/6
Delivery Paid Sept./Dec. 31/1/1/2	£11/1/6

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, July 31.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	16

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, July 31.
Smoked Sheet, Standard	11/1/16 Sellers.
Ribbed lb., Spot	11/1/16 Sellers.

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

	London, July 31.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipment Sellers August 50/	
Barretta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 49/3	
Wheat, South Australian	
Shipment Sellers August 52/	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.	
Shipment to U. K. Value August/September 52/6	

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON.

	London, July 31.
Java Sugar, Fine, Dutch Stan-	
dard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/
C. & F. Bombay	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12-1/1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12-1/3/4

COMPANY UNIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Warning To Millowners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I learn from reliable sources that vigorous attempts have been and are being made by some of the mill officers, through jobbers and head-jobbers, to organise trade unions in the textile industry. Near half a dozen unions, with a total membership of less than 75, have already been formed and are awaiting recognition from the Millowners' Association when they are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. This is nothing but an attempt to form company unions to be organised and controlled by the mill management and meant to kill independent trade union movement. Last year it was the Millowners' Association which forced Mr. Dange and others to organise their Union against which the Association is now raising a hue and cry; this year its members, i.e., the individual mills, seem to have taken upon themselves the task of organising labour. I give a timely warning to the Association and its members that such mischievous tactics will not help them in any way in solving the labour problem or stopping the recurring strikes. If anything, they will only result in creating more troubles and more strikes. Two camps will be created in the labour world and constant irritation, friction and quarrels between the two are bound to follow. There cannot be any industrial peace so long as such a state of affairs is allowed to exist and continue. The Millowners' Association cannot escape their responsibility if violence and intimidation increase in spite of the efforts that may be made to stop them. It may be that I was never in favour of the present strike; but that does not mean that I am out to sacrifice the interests of the workers and their independent movement. After all, this is not going to be the last strike in Bombay; many more are bound to come, whether one likes them or not, so long as the social and economic position of the workers continued, to be what it is. The Bombay Millowners will only hasten these strikes by adopting mischievous tactics. I, therefore, desire to inform them that my place will always be by the side of each and every independent trade union, whatever its character may be, in resisting to the utmost, by all legitimate and constitutional means, these open and hidden attacks on the trade union movement.

The Millowners' Association may lead ignorance or innocence at these attempts of some of the Millowners. I shall not be surprised if it does so; but it only betrays the stuff of which it is composed and the hold it possesses on its members.—Yours, etc.,
R. R. BAKHALE.
Bombay, August 1.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs Langley & Co.)
Bombay, July 29.
Americans.—Since our last Report an easier tone has prevailed and values are roughly 80 points lower. The recent rapid advance resulted in a weakening of the technical position and more favourable crop advices and a partial relief of the drought in Texas induced considerable long liquidation under the pressure of which prices gave way. At a loss of approximately half the recent advance, the market appears to be consolidating and a general disposition prevails to restrict commitments to a minimum, pending the issue August 8th of the first official Government Crop Estimate.

Weather and Crop Reports during the week have been no less conflicting than usual, but there can be no doubt that the crop in Texas has lost in condition, what it has gained in weevil control, while the better conditions in the Central Belt may be offset, we think, by the ideal weevil weather in the East. On the whole, we think the crop has lost slightly in condition. The weevil situation continues to occupy great attention and we do not think there has been much in the weather news to lessen the likelihood of bad damage during the next few weeks. Following their practice we think the Bureau Department are likely to base their estimate on greater weevil damage than last season and while this may be offset by the better condition of the crop, we rather expect their figure to be on the conservative side. In addition, we are entering August—a month of normal crop deterioration. We therefore think the constructive factors preponderate and advise purchases in all easy markets.

Bombay.—The tone of the local market has remained firm on a general absence of selling. The spot demand has shown some improvement and a somewhat better feeling has prevailed. The export demand continues poor, however, though the last few days have seen a slight improvement.

Monsoon conditions have been favourable generally, though further heavy rains in Sindh are reported to have done considerable damage.

THE PRALHAD MILLS LIMITED

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders were held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on Wednesday evening.

The Directors' report stated:—

"Your Directors beg to lay before you their Third Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1929 showing a loss of Rs. 75,105-7-0 (after deducting Rs. 992-14-9 the balance brought over from last year's account) to be carried forward.

Your Directors regret the loss which was due to the prolonged unrest in the Mill Industry during the year under report. The loss for the first 6 months ending 30th September 1928 was Rs. 157,559-8-0, the loss for October 1928 was Rs. 30,000/- and for the period 1st November 1928 to 31st March 1929 there was a profit of Rs. 1,245-1-0. Two of your Directors Messrs. Ambhal Sarabhai and Triumdas Dwarakadas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Company's property including Buildings, Machinery, Stock, etc., has been insured against Fire for Rs.

HINDU MAHASABHA

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO PUT IT ON SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING

NEW DELHI, July 31.
Pandit Devaratna Sharma, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following appeal:—

"The necessity and usefulness of the Hindu Mahasabha for the preservation and consolidation of Hindu Samaj and for the protection and propagation of Hindu culture and Hindu Dharma is now admitted on all hands. But no serious effort has so far been made to place the Mahasabha on a sound financial footing. I have, therefore, decided to approach 10,000 of my countrymen with a request to pay Rs. 25 each towards a permanent fund and Rs. 1 per mensem each for the current expenses of the Mahasabha and the Sevaka Sangha. The interest of the permanent fund will be equally divided between the Mahasabha for maintaining its Head office and the Hindu Sevaka Sangha for maintaining its life members while all other expenses of the two institutions will be met from monthly subscriptions.

All donations and subscriptions will be publicly acknowledged and receipts will also be issued to all donors and subscribers individually by the Head office of the Hindu Mahasabha.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.
I request all friends and fellow workers who would like to co-operate with me in any way in the realisation of this object to communicate with me at the Head Office of the Hindu Mahasabha at New Delhi. I shall arrange my tours and personal visits to the different stations on hearing of these offers of help and co-operation.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

New York.—"St. Louis's Robin" landed at 7/38 p.m.—Reuter.
Rugby.—The famous Luttrell Psalter, one of the finest English medieval manuscript has been bought privately by an anonymous purchaser for the British Museum, where it had been on loan for many years. It is understood that the price paid is £30,000.—B. O. W.

London.—The Grand Cross of Bath has been awarded to Admiral Tyrwhitt in recognition of his services as Commander-in-Chief of the China station.—Reuter.

London.—Rear-Admiral Buxton has been promoted Vice-Admiral and Captain Carpenter (who was awarded Victoria Cross in recognition of his services as Commander of H. M. S. "Indefatigable" at Zeebrugge) has been promoted Rear-Admiral and re-tires.—Reuter.

London.—Serious effect of Lancashire Cotton Trade dispute on some of thousands employed in Courtyards, great artificial silk concern, substantial percentage of whose output is normally absorbed by Lancashire mills, has already been indicated by temporary closing down of three of their silk factories, in one of which thousands of girls are affected on the eve of their annual holiday.—Reuter.

£9,10,500/- and Riot Risk for Rs. 21,46,000. Workmen's Compensation Insurance for Rs. 6,79,900/-.

The report was adopted, and Messrs. Ambhal Sarabhai and Triumdas Dwarakadas were re-elected directors.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN PUNJAB & U. P.

WARNING OF HEAVY RAINFALL IN PUNJAB

POONA, Aug. 1.
Yesterday's depression has moved slightly north-westwards and is slowly filling up. The monsoon is active in East and North Punjab, East United Provinces, the central parts of the country, Konkan and Southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, Kashmir, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Decan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Southeast Madras and Madras Decan; while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur Orissa, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfalls are:—Maymyo two inches; Amherst and Bhamo one and a half; Victoria Point and Mergui one; Chittagong three; Cherrapunji one and a half; Darjeeling one; Chakrata and Saugor three; Mussoorie; Dehra Dun, Sconi, and Suta one and a half; Raipur, Jabalpur and Pachmarhi one; Murree two; Dalhousie and Rawalpindi one and a half; Simla, Sialkot, and Gulmarg one; Mahabaleswar and Ratnagiri three; Cuddalore two and Marmagao one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Assam, West United Provinces and Malabar and extend in Rajputana, the Punjab and along Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Point	Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. Total since 1st June to date	0.41"	0.87"	1.41"	
Total for the cor. period '28	41.94	56.58	45.33	
Total for the cor. period '27	68.74	72.82	57.45	
Total for the cor. period '26	49.76	59.20	45.47	

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the east and north Punjab, the east United Provinces, the central parts of the country, the Konkan and southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Decan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras and the Madras Decan, while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, east Rajputana, Malabar, and the north Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the west of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the sub-montane Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab and along the Coromandel Coast, and drier in the south Central Provinces. Temperatures were below normal in the west Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the west United Provinces and Malabar, and extend in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 1st August 1929:

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	0.57"
Cawnpore	0.20"
Jhansi	0.04"
Agra	0.03"
Ambala	0.18"
Lahore	0.12"
Rawalpindi	1.25"
Jacobabad	0.05"
Jalpur	0.27"
Mount Abu	0.22"
Rajkot	0.05"
Veraval	0.18"
Surat	0.38"
Bhavnagar	0.09"
Ahmedabad	0.14"
Indore	0.08"
Amraoti	0.03"
Khandwa	0.06"
Hoshangabad	0.26"
Saugor	3.10"
Jubbulpore	0.95"



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Nagpur	0.04"
Raipur	1.05"
Ratnagiri	2.60"
Marmagao	1.45"
Karwar	0.83"
Poona	0.10"
Mahabaleswar	3.26"
Bijapur	0.91"
Belgaum	0.48"
Nizamabad	0.40"
Bangalore	0.14"
Mangalore	0.56"
Cochin	0.08"
Madras	0.80"
Masulipatam	0.65"

OOLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1/8/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.755 inches (.054 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .006.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (2.0 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees (0.5 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S.W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 21 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.41 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 42.63 inches.
Weather Remarks:—Rain.

Trivandrum.—News has been received from Quilon of the capsizing of two fishing boats. Five fishermen, the occupants of one boat, escaped while five others of the second boat were drowned.—A. P.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 2 1929

FIRST POPULAR VICTORY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. Pataskar's Resolution About Increased Assessments Carried

A BUREAUCRAT'S LOGIC Ratnagiri Tenants Can Pay Land Revenue From Their Other Earnings!

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Aug. 1.
To-day the Council had had its busiest day of the session. The debate was extremely lively and engaging. The House passed after full four hours' debate the amended resolution moved by Mr. H. V. Pataskar regarding the revision settlement in Deogad and other three Talukas in Ratnagiri District.

The Revenue Member replying to the debate made a very important statement outlining the proposals which the Government contemplate to put into operation in the near future. He pointed out the practical difficulties which the Government would have to meet almost at every step if the proposals embodied in the resolution were accepted. Amidst non-official applause the amended resolution was carried without a division. This was the first popular victory during this session.

The House then discussed the Bardoli resolution recommending punishment to these officers who after enquiry will be found responsible for the injustice done to the cultivators of Bardoli.

BARDOLI RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.
Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the resolution as they thought it was no use pursuing the matter any further. Mr. Nariman observed it was worth while to bring the high officials to book were it possible to do so, but under the circumstances it was impossible because these officials were untouchable. The Revenue Member took the fullest responsibility for Bardoli affair upon himself. The officers, he said, had acted according to their convictions. He paid a high tribute to the authors of the Bardoli Inquiry Report, but made a cautious remark that it was possible to arrive at a conclusion different from the one to which the authors of the Report had arrived. The resolution was eventually withdrawn.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Reassembling this afternoon the Council resumed consideration of private business. At question time replying to Rao Bahadur Kale the Revenue Member stated that the total expenditure incurred in connection with the irrigation in the Presidency proper from the Famine Insurance Fund was Rs. 95 lakhs. Replying to Mr. W. S. Mukadam, the Minister for Education stated that in 1927 with a view to organise and develop the hand-weaving industry in the Presidency a Special Officer was appointed by the Government and asked to study the whole question of handloom weaving from the point of view of its business as well as technical side and submit a report in this respect. His report had been received and was under consideration of the Government who had called for further information on the several points in the report.

Discussion was then resumed of Mr. H. V. Pataskar's resolution asking for an enquiry into the revision settlements introduced in Dev-

Commissioner had said that people of Ratnagiri could pay the enhanced assessment because they earned money elsewhere. Now that was a clue to the policy of the Government regarding revision settlement. Mr. Chhotalal Shroff (Thana) supporting the amended resolution remarked that he did not understand why the Government should treat some of the Talukas in a step-motherly manner. He requested the Government to suspend the collection of enhanced revenue in the Talukas where the new rates were levied.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) supported the amended resolution which he said embodied a very modest demand, namely, that if there was any injustice it had got to be removed. The resolution was further supported by Mr. M. G. Bhosle (Khandesh).

The mover of the resolution in winding up the debate accepted Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment.

REVENUE MEMBER REPLIES.

Sir Louis Rieu, Revenue Member, in replying to the debate made an exhaustive statement regarding the policy of the Government and the practical difficulties they had to face. Mr. Shivdasani, he said, had accused the Government of breach of faith in regard to the revision settlement in Khed. In refuting that charge he would only refer the Hon. Member to Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code. He further added that in this Taluka only certain lands in certain villages had their classifications revised. There was no alteration in the assessment whatsoever.

Coming to the resolution and the amendment before the House the Revenue Member observed that they suggested two lines of action. The first was that the Government should appoint a committee of inquiry on the lines of Bardoli to inquire into the revision settlement in Deogad and three other Talukas. The second was that the Government should give an undertaking to review the settlements in all Talukas which had been settled since 1920 in the light of the sound principle proposed to be embodied in the new legislation.

In dealing with the first Revenue Member (Continued on page 8.)

GREAT DISCONTENT AMONG PEASANTS.

Mr. Navale (Ahmednagar) supporting the resolution observed so far as Deccan was concerned there was a great agrarian discontent. The Government, he said, would lose little revenue if they accepted the resolution, but that loss would be more than compensated in many ways. He informed the House that the late Finance Member, Sir Chhotalal Mehta, had an idea of taxing all non-agriculturists living in the villages whose income was not charged to income-tax. The speaker suggested that non-agriculturists had to be taxed in order to give more relief to the agriculturists.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Settlement Commissioner, explaining the Government's policy observed that lands of the same quality ought to be assessed at the same rates and they were assessed likewise. Besides in dealing with the assessment they had to consider facilities of transport. Referring to the classification of Deogad Taluka the Commissioner maintained that it was consistent within itself. He knew that classifications in Ratnagiri District were decidedly irregular, but the case was Deogad Taluka was very simple. In 1929 this question was fully considered and classifications fixed. They were decided after making allowance in the matter of pitch.

CAN PAY REVENUE OUT OF THEIR OTHER EARNINGS.

It was said that Ratnagiri was the poorest district in the Presidency. The reason given was the paucity of arable lands. In the speaker's opinion the people of Ratnagiri did not solely depend on land for their living. The geographical position of this District helped the people to earn their living outside the District. A tenant lived on his land only for a fraction of a year. These people could, therefore, afford to pay their land assessment out of the money they earned during the greater part of the year.

GOVERNMENT LET CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani supported the resolution as amended by Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment. It would be a breach of faith on the part of the Government, he said, if they changed the classification anna value. The statement made by the Settlements Commissioner about the Khed Taluka in Ratnagiri District amounted to breach of faith. The

ADVANCE KHADDAR F. C. B. C. Bulletin Shows Steady Progress

The Publicity Department of the Khaddar Cloth Boycott Committee sends us the following for publication:

PROGRESS OF BOYCOTT.
1. Heavy duty on F.C. by Municipality.
2. Self-support Khadi plan.
3. Twelve year girl spinning 286 count yarn.

Reports from districts continue to come giving valuable information of steady work done. In Bombay, Jubbulpore, Agra, Ajmer and other places special F. C. B. C. Committees have been appointed to concentrate on the propaganda work and F. C. B. work is going on along with enlightenment of Congress members, etc.

MUNICIPALITIES.

More municipalities have taken action. Nipani in Belgaum District has in addition to increasing local tax on foreign cloth imports exempted hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi from the same and resolved to purchase as far as possible home-spun Khadi for peons' uniforms, etc. Bezwad (Andhra) Municipality have resolved to make all their cloth purchases in hand-spun Khadi only and also to push spinning in all schools. But by far the credit for boldest action hitherto taken by a local body goes to Murwara (C.P.) Municipality which has resolved "to raise terminal tax on all foreign cloth from annas 2 to Rupees 2 per pound." It has of course exempted hand-spun Khadi from the same tax.

PROPAGANDA WORK.
Nagpur (C. I.)—Up to June 717 foreign stuff clothes were collect-

ed and bonfires made at Chitni-vis Park and at Town Hall. Khaddar was hawked house to house by City Congress Committee workers. Sind.—18 centres of Khadi sale are working—7 in Karachi and one each at Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Bharia, Halari, Talti, Rohri, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Noshahra, Feroze, Larkana and Jacobabad. Of these sale figures of the following centres have been received as follows:—

	Rs.
Karachi	4,345-5-6
Hyderabad	4,061-8-6
Bharia	250-0-0
Larkana	1,000-0-0
Rohri	200-0-0
Sikarpur	200-0-0
Total	Rs. 10,057-14-0

Agra (U. P.)—Twenty-five volunteers engaged themselves in F.C.B. work under the auspices of the Special Committee. 250 houses were visited, 300 rupees worth of Khadi hawked and pledged to Boycott Foreign Cloth were taken from 100 persons. Demonstrations, public meetings and bonfires of foreign cloth were held. Dealers in foreign cloth have been approached. They are favourably inclined. Mymensingh (Bengal)—Twelve lecturers with six magic lanterns and slides are touring the district and about 300 lectures given, over 200 public meetings have been held and foreign cloth burnt at a number of them. Processions and volunteer demonstrations are held. Houses visited and dealers in foreign cloth approached. A special Committee of 8 members supervise all this work under the District Congress Committee.

Hooghly (Bengal)—The Rashtriya Sangh, Sodepore: A new organisation under the veteran workers of Khadi Pratishthan is being recently organised and is working on what has been known as Self-Support Khadi Work Plan. The plan has been already at work long since in Bijolia (Rajputana) and Bardoli areas. The speciality of the Scheme is that under it the producer does not produce Khadi or spin, card, or weave for it for market or out demand but utilises his or her spare time in producing Khadi to meet the family's own demand for cloth. The family thus become self-contained and a coterie of such families make a little self-contained community such as we find among Rani Paraj tracts in Bardoli or among the village people round Bijolia.

The Rashtriya Sangh has revived the once prosperous but at present deserted village of Mahmudpur in Hooghly district where 42 wheels humming regularly produced 1,67,000 yards of fine yarn in a month. Whole-time volunteers who organise production give ready-made Khadi cloth to the villagers in exchange for the yarn they produce on barter system. This has produced highly successful. 24 families out of 74 have pledged themselves to depend upon their own home-spun yarn only for all the cloth required by them in the year.

24 Parganas.—Village Mahabhatan is now making Dhori at the rate of one piece every day from self-spun yarn woven in the village. The National School there is the centre of activity. Almost all the boys spin and are beginning to be clad in self-spun yarn. Midnapur.—In village Kadua 33 Charkas are working. 5 Dhories have been exchanged for yarn and yarn for 16 more Dhories has been received.

Village Bhadrubanan.—51 wheels are working. 12 Dhories have been made and yarn equivalent to 25 Dhories have been received for being woven.

Village Jukhia.—A primary school has been started for Takli spinning.

Bogra.—Village Matsbahar had a batch of volunteers trained at Sodepur. 41 boys are spinning on the Takli. It is a Mahomedan village and the volunteers are also Mahomedans. For professional spinning women alone have taken up the work. For self-spinning work the Sangha has generally avoided areas where professional

"CARRY ON FREEDOM'S FIGHT"

The Proper Memorial to Lokmanya

TILAK DAY IN BOMBAY

"A Life Dedicated to the Service of the People"

"Perpetuate the memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak by erecting his statue at Chowpaty." This appeal was repeated at several public meetings held in Bombay on Thursday to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the Lokmanya Tilak. The anniversary was observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm by the B. P. C. C. which organised a grand procession in the morning in co-operation with several local institutions. The procession started from the Sardar Griha and marching through a circuitous route reached Chowpaty where after paying homage to the departed leader it broke up amidst cries of "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai."

JINNAH HALL MEETING.
In the evening a public meeting was held in the Jinnah Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. The Chairman declared that the late Lokmanya Tilak was the brightest star in the political horizon of this country. He was a source of inspiration to his countrymen because he loved them and sacrificed his life in their service. Unflinching patriotism was his creed and truth his religion. The Tilak Memorial Committee, he said, had not received a generous response from the public of Bombay. During the last 9 years it had only collected a paltry sum while the B. P. C. C. alone had contributed Rs. 10,000.

A contribution of Rs. 20,000 more was required and he appealed to the public to come forward and give their mite to the fund. Before the next anniversary, he hoped, Bombay would be able to raise the statue of the Liberator of India. **BOMBAY HAS FAILED IN DUTY BY LOKMANYA.**
Mr. Jannadas Mehta shared the disappointment in that Bombay had failed in its duty towards the Lokmanya. They should long have erected his statue on the Chowpaty Sands as an emblem of defiance to the forces of oppression and tyranny. Proceeding the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the departed leader and said that it was Lokmanya Tilak who began the movement of self-respect and self-realisation in this country. It was he who compelled all right-thinking Indians not to look to Government for the fulfilment of their aspirations, but to look to their own people and equip them, for a relentless fight for Swaraj.

NOT A VISIONARY.
The speaker recalled the Calcutta Congress held in 1906 under the Presidency of the late Dadabhai Naoroji. It was Lokmanya Tilak who asked the Bengalis to help themselves by launching Swadeshi propaganda. In his days Lokmanya Tilak was considered as a visionary just as Marconi was considered, a few years ago. He had to fight the opposition of his own people and the oppression of the bureaucracy. To take the name of Swaraj or even to keep his photograph was considered as a crime. Times since then had changed and even Government now recognised him to be great man.

HIS STRUGGLE—A NATIONAL HERITAGE.
What he had fought, sacrificed and died for had now become the spinning is going on.

TILAK DAY AT LOKMANYA KANYASHALA

The Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala celebrated the Anniversary Day of the late Lokmanya Tilak on Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. I. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law. The celebrations began with a prayer. After the prayer Mrs. Yesodabai Bhat delivered a lecture on the life of the great Indian Hero. She referred specially to Lokmanya's patriotism and emphasised on the minds of the girls that they should walk in his footsteps.

The President then dwelt on the life and mission of the Lokmanya and how he struggled to make his country a free nation. The meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks to the president and the speaker by Miss Champat Shringapur, the Principal of the School and "Vande Mataram" by the girls.

Adamdighi.—A branch of the Rashtriya Sangha has been opened with a whole-time volunteer. Self-spinning work with lantern propaganda is going on with enrolment of Congress members. Burdwan.—Village Barabanan has taken up the work. A batch of volunteers got trained from Sodepur and 16 Charkas are working.

Calcutta.—The "Luptasilpashram" a boys' club of spinning under that name is intimately connected with the Khadi Pratishthan and the Sangha. 10 boys have promised to be clothed in self-spun yarn only. Kumari Annapurna of the Silpashram is probably the fastest and steadiest fine spinner in Bengal. She has spun 20,000 yards of No. 200 counts. She is now spinning 286 counts. It is a pleasure to see the natural and almost careless ease with which she rapidly spins away 200 counts. She is only 12 years of age.

Calcutta Threatened With Industrial Paralysis

TRAMWAY & RAILWAY- MEN'S SYMPATHY

Mill Magnates Raise Bogey of "Political Agitation."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Bengal is threatened with a general mill strike, is the opinion of the Labour leaders here. Yesterday there was a conference at the Secretariat to discuss the situation.

"It is unfortunate that some mill magnates think that the troubles are due to political agitation. The presence of one or two members of the Workers and Peasants' Party in the mill area is no evidence of any political revolutionary party being at the back of the present situation," says Mr. K. C. Roychoudhury, M.L.C., and a Labour leader, when interviewed by a representative of the "Englishman".

"It is unfortunate that the mill authorities failed to realise the gravity of the situation," said Dr. Bhupendradutt, President of the Tramway Workers' Union. The Tramway men might down tools in sympathy with the jute-workers for the redress of their own grievances. An official of the E. I. R. Union said that in case of a general strike the Railway workers might down tools.

Dr. Prabhakati Das Gupta, President, Jute Workers' Union, said that their intention was to bring about a general stoppage of work in jute industries, other methods of redress failing.

The situation is causing anxiety. —Free Press.

MORE THAN 11,000 MEN AFFECTED

JUTE STRIKE CONTINUES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The situation in the jute mill area at Jagatdal is reported to be quiet. Picketing is in progress. Intimidation is alleged to have been practised not only inside the Bustee Mill but in front of Anglo-Indian and Kankarhar Jute Mills. The men involved in the four mills will be over eleven thousand. Arrangements are being made to give protection to workers.

It is expected that normal working will be resumed to-morrow. The lock-out in Alliance, Waverly, Craig and Meghna Mills continues.

IN BELLIGHATTA.

The situation in Bellighatta remained unchanged. Some trouble is reported from the India Jute Mills Serampore, although the mills worked sixty hours a week. One of the weavers is reported to have been dismissed yesterday and as work was resumed a European overseer, Mr. Bryson, was suddenly assaulted by a worker. Mr. Bryson was removed to hospital with a cut wound on his head from where he was sent to the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, where he is reported to be progressing favourably. No further trouble was reported. The mill area in Rishra, where disturbance is apprehended is guarded by armed police.—A. P.

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